

THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

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NO 14

EXONERATES CHICAGO DENTIST

Lake County Grand Jury Clears Dr. Harry Risinger in Wife Drowning Case

ENDS THREE DAY HEARING

Marks on the Body of the Dead Woman Witnesses Testified Were Caused by Pike Pole in Rescuing Body

The grand jury of Lake county exonerated Dr. Harry R. Risinger, a Chicago dentist, from all blame for the drowning of his wife, Mrs. Winifred Porter Risinger, in Round Lake on the night of Sept. 8. This conclusion was reached Wednesday after three days of careful investigation.

Mr. and Mrs. Risinger had gone to the lake to spend the week end. It was their original intention to return home Sunday night. Mrs. Risinger, however, changed her mind and postponed the homecoming until Monday. After dinner they went for a row. Some time later George Renahan and others heard the dentist shout for help. Risinger was found clinging to the upturned boat. Mrs. Risinger had disappeared. Her body was recovered the next day.

A coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death, but neighbors began to talk. Finally the stories reached State's Attorney Dady, and he made an investigation which satisfied him a time. Later a brother of the dead woman J. Verne Porter of Watertown, N. Y., insisted on a grand jury investigation.

The neighbors asserted that Dr. Risinger had been showing attentions to Miss Caroline Kelly, who with her brother, W. T. Kelly, roomed with the Risingers at 6111 Kimbark avenue. In connection with this story certain witnesses testified that the body of Mrs. Risinger showed marks of violence. The inquisitors, however, became skeptical when George E. Strang of Grayslake, the undertaker who embalmed the body and Deputy Coroner Conrad testified that there was but one wound and that it was caused by the pikepole used in recovering the body.

Mr. and Mrs. George Renahan, owner of the hotel where the Risingers stopped, testified that the boat ride was taken at the suggestion of Mrs. Risinger and that it was she who postponed their home coming from Sunday to Monday.

It was after these discrepancies in statements that the grand jury decided to hear witnesses in Dr. Risinger's behalf. They appeared Wednesday. Among them were Dr. Oscar D. Whalen, Dr. Victor H. Fuqua, Dr. Ira H. Risinger and Miss Kelly. The young woman was the last witness and the grand jurors dismissed her in a few minutes, fully convinced that the suspicion was unfounded.

Woman's Sense of Honor.
On this point women are still not entirely in agreement. "Sense of honor" said one young woman to whom the question was brought up; "Women's sense of honor? They haven't any." On the other hand, an older lady—one who is wise through long and sweet living—answered, "Sense of honor? Of course women have it—as high as any man's. Only—I should want to choose my woman." Where, then, does the truth lie?—Atlantic.

Only Country Without Typewriters.
Typewriters are now made for use in nearly a hundred different languages, and they are sold all over the world; but there is still one great nation which, for a very simple reason, has no typewriters that write its tongue. That nation is China.

Cause and Effect.
"Women are not happy because they are good; they are good, capable of expanding to the uttermost, when they are happy."—"Blinds Down," by H. A. Vachell.

Vegetarian Menu.
The menu of a meal given lately by the London Vegetarian association included walnut cutlets with brown sauce, cauliflower and new potatoes asparagus on toast, spaghetti on toast tomato farcie and young carrots.

NOV. WEATHER REPORT

Furnished By J. C. James, the Local Weather Man

Nov. 1912—Warmest day 67 on the 12th. Coldest day 18 above on the 2nd. Average temperature 38.91. Rainfall 1.75 inches. Just a trace of snow.

Nov. 1911—Warmest day 73 on the 11. Coldest day 8 above on the 29th. Average temperature 32.05. Rainfall 5.29 inch. 4 inches snow on 20.

Nov. 1910—Warmest day 62 on the 8th. Coldest day 17 above on the 30th. Average temperature 32.58. Total rain fall 2 inches. Snow furries on the 22.

Nov. 1909—Warmest day 68 on the 13th. Coldest day 16 above on the 22. Average temperature 44.35. Total rain fall 23.3 inches. 2 in. snow on 22.

Nov. 1908—Warmest day 67 on the 19. Coldest day 9 above on the 15th. Average temperature 38.81. Rainfall 2.70 inch. 1 inch snow on 14.

Nov. 1907—Warmest day 46 on the 17. Coldest day 14 above on the 14th. Average temperature 36.33. Total rain fall 1.87 inches. 1 inch snow on 2.

Nov. 1906—Warmest day 64 on the 7th. Coldest day 20 above on the 14th. Average temperature 37.82. Total rainfall 3.10 inch. Snow furries on 21.

Nov. 1905—Warmest 63 day on the 28th. Coldest day 8 above on the 30th. Average temperature 36.26. Total rainfall 1.70 inches. 1 inch snow on 7.

Nov. 1904—Warmest day 69 on the 1st. Coldest day 15 above on the 30th. Average temperature 39.80. No snow.

Nov. 1903—Warmest day 69 on the 3. Coldest day 3 above on the 20th. Average temperature 34.06. Rainfall 70.100 inches. 2 inches snow on 28.

Nov. 1902—Warmest day 68 on the 2nd. Coldest day 28 above on the 31st. Average temperature 42.61. Total rain fall 3.67 inches. Snow furries on 26.

Nov. 1901—Warmest day 70 on the 1st. Coldest day 13 above on the 17th. Average temperature 35. Total rain 68.100 inches. 1 1/2 inches snow on 25.

NEW LAW FOR ATTORNEY

New State Law Covering State Attorney's Salary

After the first Monday in December, December 2d, the office of state's attorney will be on a salary basis and the county will be obliged to pay the \$5,000 a year fixed by the state legislature on the incumbent. It is also provided by law that the county board shall fix the amount they see fit for assistants of the attorney.

Heretofore this has been a fee office and it is said that the official has been earning from \$4,000 to \$6,000 a year during the last four years of his incumbency. From this amount he has been pay his assistant, who has been Eugene Runyard. Under the new order of the office all of the money is to be paid into the treasury and salaries paid as to other county employees. That the office will be more than self-sustaining is asserted by all who are conversant with it. The remainder of the fees are to go to the county school fund after all of the expenses of the office are paid.

It is generally conceded that Mr. Runyard will be the assistant next term. The fees and salaries committee of the board of supervisors evidently overlooked the matter when it made report to the board at the September meeting. As the salary of the official is fixed there will be no difficulty in adjusting the matter.

CORN PRODUCTS CO. LIABLE UNDER COMPENSATION ACT

Because of the provisions of the new workmen's compensation act, the Corn Products Refining company of Waukegan must pay out several thousand dollars to survivors of the dead and to injured employees.

The explosion in the company's plant last week caused the greatest test to which the statute, which went into effect last May has been put.

The records in the office of David Ross, secretary of the state bureau of labor statistics, show that the Waukegan company decided to accept the provisions of the law. It has had several accidents since May and has paid the injured promptly.

The records show also that the company carries its own risk, in preference to holding a policy in a liability insurance concern.

Chinese Advertising.
In their native land Chinese have their own peculiar way of advertising. The biscuits bear the imprint of the baker, and ducks bought in the Celestial markets frequently show on their backs a big red stamp bearing the name of the seller.

INSULL HEADS LAKE CO. FAIR ASSOCIATION

Wealthy Libertyville Man is Elected President at the Annual Meeting

PETTERSON VICE PRESIDENT

Both Men Have Always Taken Interest in the Fair and Have Been Large Exhibitors in Past Years

Two of Lake county's wealthiest men were elected to head the Lake County Fair association for the coming year at the annual meeting held in Libertyville on Wednesday afternoon. They were Samuel Insull, familiarly known as the "Electric King" and recognized as one of the wealthiest and most prominent men in the country and Joseph Medill Patterson one of the wealthiest residents of Lake County. Mr. Insull's home is at Libertyville. The officers elected were:

President—Samuel Insull.
First Vice President—Joseph Medill Patterson.

Second Vice President—Paul MacGuffin.

Secretary—Ray L. Hubbard.
Treasurer—Roy F. Wright.

Directors—F. D. Battershall, Grayslake; L. B. Hamby, Libertyville; W. B. Smith, Waukegan; Robert Rouse, Rockefeller; E. L. Davis, Libertyville.

The election of Messrs. Insull and Patterson comes as quite a surprise as it is the first time in the history of the association that the president has been a man of wealth or prestige. One of the reasons for the act, it is believed, is that both of these men have always taken a great interest in the fair association and have always had large exhibits. The members of the association evidently felt that their interest and assistance should be rewarded.

Seventy-five men were present at the annual meeting which proved to be a very interesting session.

FIRE DEPARTMENT IN LONG NIGHT RUN TO CRABTREE FARM

Sunday night about midnight the North Chicago fire department made a run to the Crabtree Dairy Farm near Lake Bluff. A call for assistance was sent in to the department at Waukegan to help extinguish a blaze in the dwelling house located on the farm, and a remarkable quick trip was made to the scene by the department.

The house is being remodeled and was newly plastered and salamanders were used to dry the plaster. One of these salamanders was set too close to the wall and the woodwork took fire. The blaze was caught in time and the damage restricted to about \$50.

Mrs. Durand was absent from the place and only one of the hired hands was present and he did not know anything about the fire until the arrival of the firemen.

The Lake Bluff fire boys were also on the scene, but in the absence of water pressure, had the fire gotten a good start nothing could have saved the house.

The buildings on the place are being reconstructed as a result of the disastrous fire that wiped out the entire plant some time ago.

Energy That Counts.
The friction of men in action is the energy that sends the world spinning. Disagreements are like flint and steel, they strike the new sparks. Contrary opinions fall the chaff out of ideas.—Herbert Kaufman.

What She Saw in Him.
"You must have seen some trait in me to admire," said Mr. Meekton, "or you wouldn't have married me." "I did," replied his wife; "your sublime nerve in wanting to be my husband."

New Source of Radium.
An Italian university professor claims to have found radium in ordinary dew.

Valuable Stamp Collection.
How stamp collecting has become specialized is instanced by the sale in Paris some time ago of a collection of Swiss stamps for about \$40,000.

ELEVENTH AND LAST BODY FOUND

Search for Bodies is Ended in Corn Produce Refinery Explosion

THE LIST IS NOW COMPLETE

Last Body Recovered so Badly Charred That There Was Not One Distinguishing Feature or Mark of Identification

The search for dead bodies in the ruins of the dry starch house at the Corn Products Refining company at Waukegan ended on Saturday morning when spades of workmen brought to light the charred and unrecognized body of the eleventh and last victim. The ghastly discovery was made at 8:30.

Although the body was so badly charred that there was not one distinguishing feature or mark of identification it is believed to be the remains of John Kyrpichuck, 601 Market street, an unmarried Russian. The only reason for this belief is that the body was found in about the location that Kyrpichuck was known to have been there before the explosion.

According to Charles Ebert, superintendent of the Corn Products plant, there is no longer any need of continuing the search.

"The finding of the eleventh body Saturday morning completes the list," he declared. "We have checked up very carefully and the number of bodies found, together with those taken to the hospital coincides exactly with the number we had on our pay roll."

Mr. Ebert is so positively that the last body has now been taken from the ruins that he says it would do no good to continue the search. The workmen who have been engaged in the search were taken from the job as soon as the last body was found.

The death of three more victims at the Jane McAlister hospital has swelled the death list from the refinery blast to fourteen.

TO ISSUE MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR THIS PAPER HEREAFTER

Next week will be issued through the News a monthly magazine section which we have installed at a considerable expense and we hope our readers will be pleased with it.

The December issue of the magazine which will accompany this paper on December 12th, will be by far the most interesting of any number of the magazine section. It will be filled with a variety of stories of interest to each member of the family.

Louise Parks Bell for fifteen years has been trying to write magazine stories that would sell. In "The Confession of a Literary Aspirant" she relates her experiences. According to Miss Bell, the first story she ever sold was her confessions, which is to be used in the magazine section. Frank L. Hubbard illustrates the story with three of his delightful comic drawings.

Eli Moffett Millen, a regular contributor to the Munsey publications, in "A Matter of Ownership" tells a corking good business story. In it the captain of finance has the tables turned on him by a clerk. Do not miss this story. It is illustrated by Edward Gruening, whose work has not been seen previously in the magazine section.

Gladya Hyatt Sinclair contributes the first number of "The Fairy Godmother." It is illustrated by Frank L. Hubbard.

James H. Moody begins a remarkable series of articles which he has called "The Real Temperance." Mr. Moody's previous articles on temperance and reform have provoked a tremendous amount of interest. In his new series Mr. Moody handles the problem of temperance with the gloves off. Anyone interested in this tremendous question should not fail to get and keep every copy of the magazine section in which these articles appear.

There will be the usual page of patterns and book reviews and a beautiful cover in red and black by Glen Tracy.

When Time is Real.
One self-approving hour whole years outweigh.—Pope.

RATE REMAINS IN EFFECT

December 10 is the Date Fixed for Delinquents to Get Back in Fold

Rock Island, Ill., Nov. 30.—It was officially announced by the Modern Woodmen of America today that pending the final disposition of the rate question in the last court of appeals, the old rates of the society will obtain and that no more policies under the new rate will be issued.

The decree from Judge Shirley in the Circuit court of Sangamon county, restraining the society from doing business under the new rate plan, made it necessary that the old rates be applied.

The problem which now confronts the society is the status of the 200,000 members who have left the order in protest to the new rates as adopted by the head camp at Chicago. Under the special dispensation they have until Dec. 10 to get back into the order without being counted as lapsed members. Those who have failed to take advantage of this may be out of the society. On the other hand, there are 150,000 who have either joined the society since the new rate plan was adopted or who had their policies transferred from the old to the new schedule. What is to be done with their policies and rates is another problem.

The head officers assure the members that, pending the final settlement of the controversy, an equitable rate will prevail for all these members of uncertain status and no further effort will be made to force the collection of the new rates until its legality is finally decided upon in the Supreme court.

ABOLISH COMMISSIONER

The New Law Places Roads Under State Supervision

Abolishment of the present system of township road commissions and the placing in the hands of the state general supervision of the construction and maintenance of the public highways of the state are the principal provisions embodied in a draft of a bill which will be presented to the forty-eighth general assembly.

The proposed bill provides for a state highway engineer who will have some supervision over county engineers, to be elected or appointed in each county. The number of highway commissioners in each township will be reduced to one from three, and the commissioner will have supervision only over dirt roads. He will work under the direction of the county engineer who, in turn, will be under the direction of the state engineer. State aid of public highways will be obtained through the automobile fund.

Through an error in the bill passed by the last assembly, it has not been possible to legally spend any of the money derived from automobile licenses, and there is now more than half a million dollars lying idle in this fund which will go ultimately toward improvement of the highways of the state.

THE MESSIAH TO ARRIVE IN ZION THIS MONTH

Further details as to the time of the appearance of the Messiah on earth by way of Zion City were made public on Monday by H. L. Burnett, co-worker of the late John Alexander Dowie, erstwhile head of the Christian Catholic Apostolic church in Zion.

He will arrive some time this month. He has not yet arrived, as Mr. Burnett was erroneously quoted as having stated. He will appear in the person of "Elijah the Second," more familiarly known as John Alexander Dowie. And with his return will take place the downfall of the present head of Zion, Wilbur Glenn Voliva, declares Mr. Burnett.

"Christ will appear on earth this month," said Mr. Burnett.

"There is no doubt in my mind that the late John Alexander Dowie was the second Elijah. The prophecies of the Bible say that forty-nine years from the time the Elijah shall receive his inspiration that he is the Elijah, Christ shall return to earth.

Burnett then recounted that the city which the Bible said Elijah should build would be lost to a man who shall reign by flattery. This man, says Burnett, is Voliva, the present leader.

Largest Bird of Prey.
The world's largest bird of prey is the bearded vulture. From tip to tip of wing it measures nine or ten feet.

Reminding Him.
Peck—"You will never get the dog to mind you, my dear." Mrs. Peck—"I will with patience. You were just as troublesome yourself at first."—Boston Transcript.

FIVE CAR THIEVES ARE CAPTURED

After Long Chase the Five Were Arrested at Roundout Sunday

BROKE IN FREIGHT CAR

Suspicion Was Directed on the Five by Means of Their Pockets Which Were So Full They Bulged Out

After being chased for over a mile in which a fusillade of revolver shots were fired at them, five young men all giving Milwaukee as their address, were arrested at Roundout Sunday afternoon on a charge of having broken into a freight car, damaging the contents to the extent of over a thousand dollars. The arrests were made by John Cowan, general inspector of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, and Thos. Morrison, local yard watchman at Roundout. The young men were brought to Waukegan and locked up in the county jail. All gave their age as nineteen.

They were arraigned before Police Magistrate Taylor and gave their names as follows: Stanley Hart, John Pullar, John Szymanski, Walter Olan and Vincent Roalaz.

All plead guilty to the charge and were bound over to the grand jury in bonds of \$1,000 each. They were remanded to the county jail to await the action of the grand jury which went into session Monday.

According to Mr. Cowan, who had been detailed to arrest the thieves who have been breaking into the cars for the last year or two, and who had been working on the case for the last six weeks, the young men early Sunday morning broke into a freight car in the St. Paul yards at Roundout and broke open practically every box of merchandise in the car. The contents of many of the boxes were ruined.

Finally they came across a box of cartridges and taking about three hundred which they stuffed into their pockets, they hid near the station of the Chicago & Milwaukee Electric, evidently intending to wait until they could steal a ride back to Milwaukee.

Hunger overcame their prudence and one of the young men went to a nearby grocery store to purchase a quantity of cheese and crackers. The detectives were in the vicinity and the bulging pockets of the young man aroused their suspicions.

They gave chase and the young fellow took to his heels. His companions saw the officers and also made a break to get away. A number of shots were fired after them but this seemed to spur them on to run even faster. At last after a chase of more than a mile the officers proved themselves to be the better runners and ran the boys down. Mr. Cowan says he is convinced that one of them had a revolver but thinks he must have thrown it away while the chase was going on.

"The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road has a large number of men engaged in seeking these car thieves and if it proves that the number is not sufficient more men will be employed," Mr. Cowan said. "The road is determined to break up the thefts and these young men who have been in the habit of breaking into cars may just as well find it out now as any other time.

A number of the robberies takes place while the cars are in the yard at Roundout. For this reason three additional watchmen are to be employed to look after the company's interests at that place. We are going to work on the case until every theft is stopped."

Possibly So.
The following item appeared in a morning paper: "The body of a sailor was found in the river this morning cut to pieces and sewed up in a sack. The circumstances seem to preclude any suspicion of suicide."—London Telegraph.

ANTIOCH NEWS

A. B. JOHNSON, Publisher

ANTIOCH

ILLINOIS

U. P. MERGER IS HIT

SUPREME COURT DECLARES COMBINATION IS IN RESTRAINT OF TRADE.

DISSOLUTION IS ORDERED

High Tribunal's Opinion as Delivered by Justice Day Says the Sherman Anti-Trust Law Was Violated by Combine.

Washington, Dec. 4.—The Supreme court held Monday, in an opinion announced by Justice Day, that the Union Pacific Railroad company, by the acquisition of stock in the Southern Pacific, had effected a combination in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. In announcing the opinion Justice Day said in part:

"The court reaches the conclusion that the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific systems prior to the stock purchase were competitors engaged in interstate commerce acting independently as to a large amount of such carrying trade, and that since the acquisition of the stock in question the dominating power of the Union Pacific has suppressed competition between the systems and has effected a combination in restraint of interstate commerce within the prohibition of the act."

"In order to enforce the statutes the court is required to forbid the doing in the future of acts like those which are found to have been done in violation thereof and to enter a decree which will effectually dissolve the combine found to exist in violation of the statutes."

The following statement was issued by Attorney General Wickersham on the Union Pacific merger decision:

"The court's decision practically separates the ownership of the Southern Pacific from the Union Pacific with the possible exception of the extension from Ogden, Utah, to San Francisco, as to which there is a suggestion for an argument."

Charles R. Helke, secretary of the American Sugar Refining company, found guilty of complicity in the sugar weighing frauds, sought another delay in the disposition of the case by the Supreme court of the United States.

Helke contested the sentence on the ground that he was immune by reason of having testified before the grand jury in another case involving the sugar refining company. Recently the Supreme court of the United States advanced his case for hearing next January. Helke asked that the hearing be postponed to a day not earlier than March 1.

The \$20,000,000 claim of James W. Beach against the United States for alleged infringement of pneumatic tube patents for carrying mail was dismissed by the Supreme court of the United States.

The Kansas law denying foreign corporations the right to sue in state courts without a certificate to do business in the state was declared invalid by the supreme court of the United States in the case of the Bucks Stove and Range company against Vickers.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE RENEWED

Germany Holds Herself in Readiness to Aid Her Allies, Says Bethmann-Hollweg.

Berlin, Dec. 4.—The triple alliance, the coalition of Germany, Austria and Italy, was renewed here Monday for a period of three years. The statement, which was made officially, is regarded as especially significant in the light of the present disturbed conditions in Europe, growing out of the Balkan war.

Berlin, Germany, Dec. 4.—Imperial Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg uttered a plain warning Monday to Russia that if hostilities should arise out of the Austro-Serbian difficulties Germany would draw her sword to assist her allies.

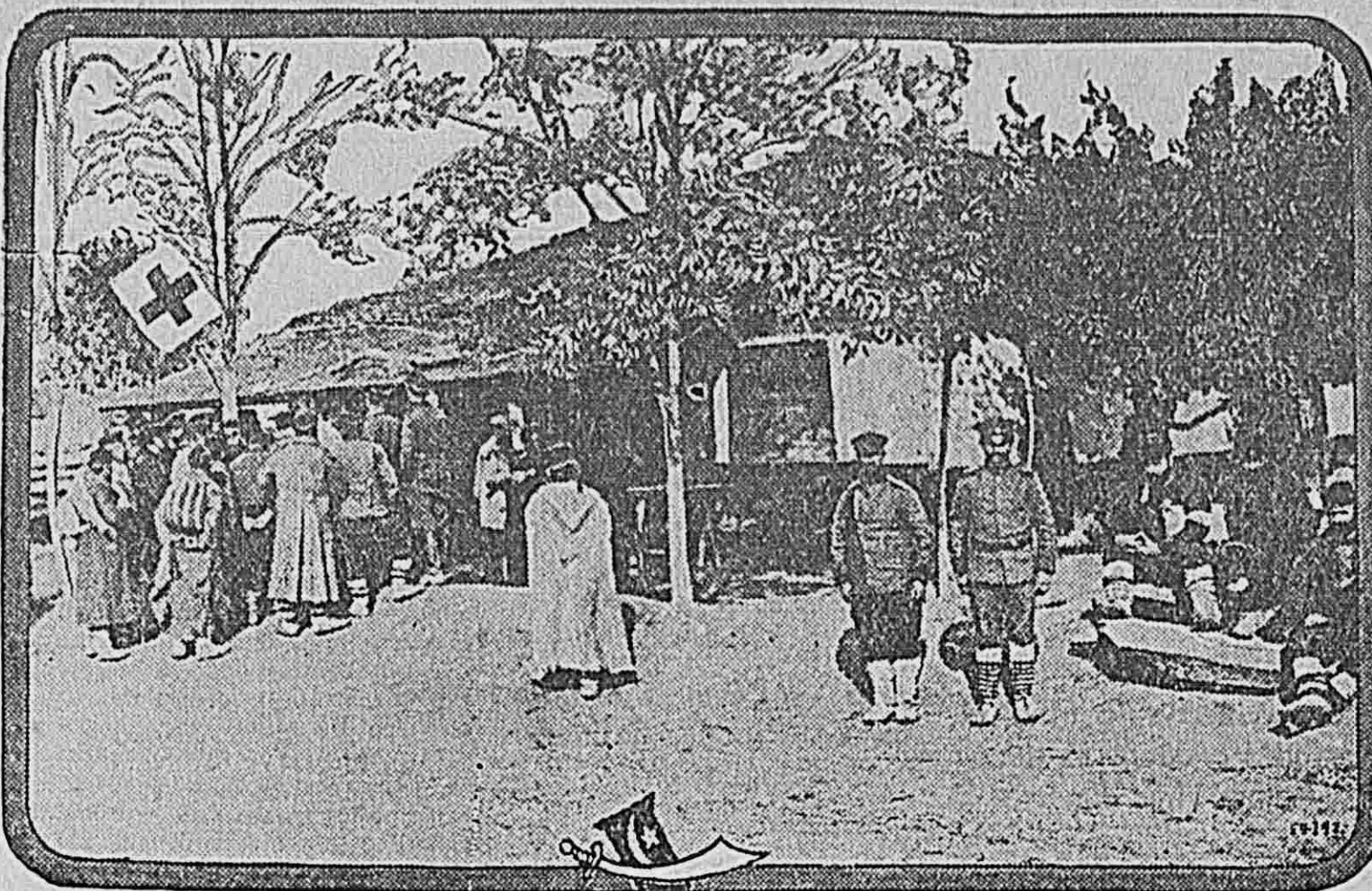
The Imperial chancellor made this declaration in a speech in the reichstag discussing the Balkan situation. He said:

"When our allies, Austria-Hungary and Italy, in maintaining their interests are attacked—although this is not the present prospect—by a third party, and thereby threatened in their existence, then we, faithful to our compact, will take their part firmly and decisively. Then we shall fight side by side with our allies for the maintenance of our own position in Europe and in defense of the security and future of our own fatherland. I am convinced that we have the whole nation behind us in such a policy."

Ground to Pieces by Train. Iowa City, Ia., Dec. 4.—Cut into a hundred pieces in sight of passengers of both trains, James Bishop, prominent Tiffin (Ia.) resident, was instantly killed by an east-bound Rock Island train west of here Monday.

Aged Man Killed by Train. Laporte, Ind., Dec. 4.—Ezra Wilson, eighty-two and a pioneer of Wanatah, Ind., was instantly killed Monday when he was hit by a Pennsylvania passenger train on a crossing in the business section of the town.

RED CROSS STATION AT HADEMKEUI



The village of Hademkeui has been described by a war correspondent as "The Valley of the Shadow of Death." Here thousands of Turkish soldiers are dying of cholera.

BOTH HOUSES CONVENE

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS MEET FOR FINAL OF 62D SESSION.

Appropriation Measures Make Up Bulk of Program—Little Constructive Legislation Will Be Attempted.

Washington, Dec. 3.—The house and senate both convened at noon Monday for the final session of the sixty-second congress. They will remain at work for about two weeks, and then adjourn for the holidays. Returning to Washington early in January, the lawmakers will resume their labors, which will come to an end March 4th with the inauguration of Mr. Wilson as president.

Two of the annual budgets are now ready—the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill and the District of Columbia bill. These, possibly, will be passed by the house and sent over to the senate before the Christmas adjournment. The naval, military, postoffice, Indian, fortifications, diplomatic, pensions and minor budgets must be passed in January and February.

It is apparent to experienced members that such big questions as the tariff, the trusts and the currency problem cannot be tackled in the days intervening between December 2 and March 4. Congress will be forced to appropriate at the rate of about \$12,500,000 per day in order to meet the running expenses of the United States government during the fiscal year 1913.

It is anticipated that the house committee on banking and currency will continue its investigation of the "money trust" and may make a tentative draft of bills to amend the currency laws.

The ways and means committee will plug ahead in its preparation of bills revising the Payne-Aldrich tariff law, but none of these measures will be brought out until the beginning of the sixty-third congress, which will convene in extraordinary session about April 15th.

The judiciary committee of the house will be largely concerned with the impeachment proceedings against Judge Robert W. Archbald of the commerce court, which are now pending before the senate and will be taken up very soon.

COLONEL RANDELL IS DEAD

Was One of the Well-Known Figures of Public Life in Washington for Many Years.

Washington, Nov. 30.—Col. Daniel M. Randell, sergeant-at-arms of the United States senate, former United States marshal for the District of Columbia, and an intimate friend of President Harrison, died Thursday as the result of an operation performed on November 7. Colonel Randell was one of the well-known figures of public life.

PATRICK LEAVES SING SING

Attorney, Convicted of Murdering William Marsh Rice, Is Pardoned by Governor Dix.

New York, Nov. 30.—The barred door of Sing Sing swung open for Albert T. Patrick Thursday. At exactly 4:25 o'clock the lawyer, who for nearly eleven years was cooped up in the gray-walled prison, convicted of the murder of William Marsh Rice, his millionaire client, stepped out, a free man, pardoned by Governor Dix.

Jim Flynn Weds Actress. Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 3.—Jim Flynn, heavyweight boxer, sprung a big surprise on his Los Angeles friends Sunday by announcing that he was married to Miss Fannie Vedder, an actress.

Slain Through Lack of Knowledge. Pittsburg, Kan., Dec. 3.—Frank Gajsek, an Austrian, died of bullet wounds inflicted by highwaymen Sunday. His inability to understand English cost him his life. He failed to obey an order to halt.

TRUCE IS IN SIGHT

FORMAL FORTNIGHT'S ARMISTICE TO BE SIGNED IN DAY OR TWO ANNOUNCED.

ALLIES TAKE 9,000 TURKS

Fierce Battle Rages Before Ottoman Troops Lay Down Arms to Victorious Bulgarians—Europe Is Uneasy Over Crisis.

London, Dec. 3.—While the announcement of the postponement of the signing of the two weeks' armistice at Constantinople comes as a surprise, it is generally believed that the outlook for peace is still bright.

Despite the tenacity with which the Turkish representatives at Bagtche have insisted on the retention of Scutari and Adrianople as Turkish territory, there can be but little doubt that both sides will welcome a cessation of hostilities on any honorable basis.

Constantinople, Dec. 2.—A formal armistice for a fortnight is now within sight, according to an official announcement. "The pourparlers at Bagtche are proceeding in a satisfactory manner, and there is reason to hope an armistice may be signed in a day or two," the announcement said.

London, Dec. 2.—Active war measures by Germany, Austria, Roumania and Serbia are proceeding after an apparent lull of two days, and the conflict which the European chancellors have been trying to avert is no longer a possibility, but a probability.

Meanwhile the Bulgar-Turkish conflict on the Tchatalja lines has been resumed with renewed fury. The Bulgarians have enveloped two entire Turkish divisions near the village of Marhamli, between Dogadghatch and Demotica, and captured the entire force, consisting of almost ten thousand men, including two generals and 300 officers. Eight mountain guns, one thousand horses and great quantities of munitions were also taken.

Roumania, acting in concert with Austria, and jealous of the rise of Bulgaria's power, is concentrating her troops on the Russian frontier with all possible dispatch. A general mobilization order has been issued, according to advices from Bucharest.

Eight thousand German reservists were ordered to be ready to join the colors.

The Russian ministers are energetically pushing their war plans. Mobilized on the frontier, in the vicinity of the points of centralization of the Austrian forces, are 60,000 Russian troops, ready for instant duty in the field.

Albania, having proclaimed her independence, has asked Austria's aid in repelling the Serbian occupation. This action very plainly pleased Italy, which country may yet be drawn into the imbroglio.

The Serbian government, in view of the hard fighting done by the Serbian troops against the Turks, is showing amazing alacrity in mobilizing formidable forces and rushing them to the chief objective points.

The Austrian premier announced the speedy introduction of at least three measures providing for mobilization requirements.

The Bulgarians have been steadily advancing on Adrianople, and now their most advanced lines are within 1,100 yards of the inner city.

Cause Panic on Texas Border. Washington, Dec. 3.—Owing to Mexican rebel activity on the Texas boundary and a semi-panic in American towns, General Steever Sunday protested to Washington against reducing the United States border patrol.

FATAL TRAIN WRECK

FOUR KILLED AND 50 INJURED ON PENNSYLVANIA ROAD.

Broken Rail Causes Tragedy on Cincinnati Express Near Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Nov. 30.—The Cincinnati express on the Pennsylvania railroad was derailed at Glenloch, twenty-five miles from this city, Thursday. Four persons were killed and fifty injured, some of them fatally, in the crash.

The train, a double-header, was running at the rate of fifty miles an hour when the accident occurred. Derailed, it is believed, by a broken rail, one day coach and three Pullmans, all of steel construction, rolled down an embankment, upon a string of coal cars standing at a lower level upon a parallel track.

The cars, with their human freight tossed about the seats, berths and corridors, were piled high on both sides of the coal cars, some of which were derailed and turned around by the force of the impact.

The dead: J. E. Collins, passenger, Buffalo, N. Y.

Howard E. Baldwin, Pullman conductor of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Edwin R. Jones, Pullman conductor, Pittsburg, Pa.

L. D. Finley, passenger, Pittsburg, Pa.

NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

Washington, Nov. 28.—Rumors that Secretary Meyer of the navy department was about to resign, which were in active circulation in Washington Tuesday, brought an emphatic denial from the secretary himself.

San Francisco, Nov. 29.—Wobbling on leaden legs, his eyes glazed and his body reeling, Ad Wolgast, conqueror of Battling Nelson, fouled Willie Ritchie twice in the sixteenth round of their fight at Daly City Thursday. With the wave of Referee Jim Griffin's hand, which disqualified him, the lightweight championship of the world passed for the first time in Queensberry history into the keeping of a Californian.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 2.—William Purnell Jackson, Republican national committeeman from Maryland, was Friday night appointed United States senator by Governor Goldsborough at Annapolis as the successor of the late Senator Isidor Rayner, who died in Washington. The appointment of Mr. Jackson cuts the Democratic majority in the senate down to one.

New York, Nov. 28.—"Gyp the Blood," "Whitely" Lewis, "Lefty" Louie and "Dago Frank," the gunmen convicted of the murder of Herman Rosenthal, were sentenced by Justice Gott Tuesday to die in the electric chair at Sing Sing during the week of January 6.

JURY FINDS HYDE GUILTY

Former City Chamberlain of New York Accepted an Illegal Fee Says Verdict.

New York, Dec. 2.—The jury in the case of former City Chamberlain Charles H. Hyde, on trial for accepting an illegal fee, Friday night brought in a verdict of guilty. The punishment is ten years' imprisonment or \$100,000 fine, or both, at the court's discretion.

Mme. Bernhardt in Chicago. Chicago, Dec. 3.—Mme. Bernhardt, the famous tragedienne, and her company of 25 arrived here Monday in a special train from New York. She opened her first American season in vaudeville here Monday afternoon.

Dr. Robert H. Collyer Dead. New York, Dec. 3.—Dr. Robert H. Collyer, the aged pastor emeritus of the Unitarian Church of the Messiah, died at his home, 201 West Fifty-fifth street, here, Sunday, after an illness that had lasted for several days.

WOULD DELAY FETE

PRESIDENT-ELECT SEEKS FAIRER WEATHER FOR INAUGURAL CEREMONY.

SUGGESTS THE END OF APRIL

Proposition Favorably Received in Washington—Wilson to Take Oath of Office March 4, But Defer the Demonstration.

Hamilton, Bermuda, Dec. 3.—In order that the formal ceremonies that every fourth year attract thousands of citizens to Washington be postponed until the last Thursday in April, Gov. Woodrow Wilson is willing to take the oath of office as president of the United States on March 4 without ostentation.

To that extent he endorsed Saturday night the propaganda in favor of a later inauguration which has been advocated in and out of congress in order that the event might be conducted at a time when the weather at the national capital usually is propitious.

Many persons have urged the president-elect to sanction a postponement of the inaugural ceremonies without realizing that this cannot be done without an act of congress, and that it is impossible now to change the forthcoming ceremony so far as the taking of the oath is concerned.

Washington, Dec. 3.—President-elect Wilson's announcement that he will take the oath of office on March 4 and postpone the inaugural ceremonies until the last Thursday in April was received here Sunday with satisfaction.

The effect of the announcement will be to cause congress to give earnest consideration to and perhaps to pass the bill amending the Constitution so as to fix April as the date of the beginning of a new administration.

Postponement of the inaugural date is urged mainly to obtain a reasonable certainty that pleasant weather will be assured. Since 1873 there have been only three fine inauguration days. As a result of the unseasonable weather, thousands of participants in the inaugural ceremonies have contracted colds and many of them have died of pneumonia. The following table shows the state of the weather on the day of presidential inaugurations during the last forty years.

Year.	President.	Weather.
1873	Grant	Cold, high wind
1877	Hayes	Snow and wind
1881	Garfield	Sleet on ground
1885	Cleveland	Fair and cold
1889	Harrison	Cold, rain
1893	Cleveland	Snow, cold, gale
1897	McKinley	Clear
1901	McKinley	Cold, rain
1905	Roosevelt	Fine
1909	Taft	Blizzard

AIRMAN FALLS 2,000 FEET

Richard Frayne Killed Instantly at Jacksonville, Fla., When He Plunges From Parachute Seat.

Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 3.—Richard Frayne, an aeronaut, fell 2,000 feet here Sunday afternoon and was killed instantly. Three thousand people witnessed the accident.

The aviator was thrown from his seat in a parachute immediately after he cut loose from a balloon. His body landed in the driveway of the Evergreen cemetery near here. Physicians say practically every bone in his body was broken.

With Jack Crosby, his companion, Frayne ascended at the tri-county fair here. Both men had individual parachutes attached to the balloon.

Crosby severed his parachute from the balloon first. A moment later he saw Frayne's body dash past him.

Witnesses of the tragedy say Frayne's parachute opened successfully, and it is believed his fall was due to his failure to place his hands in the safety wristlets, the momentary halting of descent upon the opening of the parachute hurling him from his seat.

Frayne's home was at Lowell, Mass. He was twenty-five years old.

Winter Grips City of London.

London, Dec. 3.—John Bull's Island was tight in the grip of winter Sunday after a November which was all fog, except 30 hours. Zero weather is over nearly all of Great Britain and a hurricane is sweeping the sea. Many reports are coming in of wreckage along the coast, of loss of life at sea, of rescues, of heavy snowstorms in the midland of the north of England and Scotland; of trains stalled in drifts and of impassable highways.

Woman Hurls Shoe at Judge.

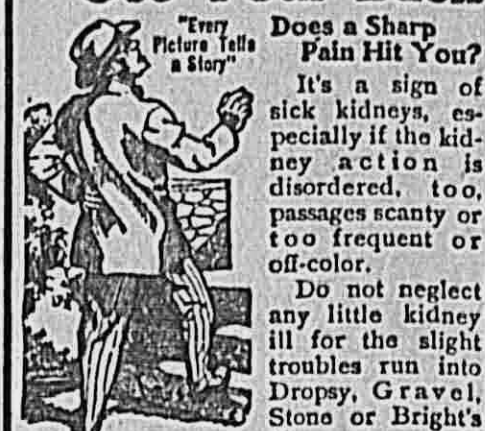
Aberdeen, Scotland, Dec. 3.—Millitant suffragettes horsewhipped a noted preacher by mistake Sunday and hurled women's shoes at a judge and clerk of court. The violence was followed by an arrest and punishment.

Bank Officer Commits Suicide.

Paducah, Ky., Dec. 2.—Emmett S. Bagby, assistant cashier of the City National bank of Paducah, shot and killed himself in the basement of the bank here Friday. Officials of the bank refused to make statement.

Edgar M. Noel Falls Dead. Baltimore, Md., Dec. 2.—Suffering a sudden attack of acute uraemia and indigestion, Edgar M. Noel, head of the construction company that bears his name, fell dead in his den in the basement of his home Friday.

Whenever You Use Your Back



Use Doan's Kidney Pills. This good remedy cures bad kidneys.

A CHICAGO CASE. T. H. Williams, 609 East Elm St., Chicago, Ill., says: "I had such severe pains through my kidneys I could not straighten up. My limbs became so numb I could hardly walk. I used many remedies but found no benefit until I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills. They cured me completely and I have had no trouble since."

Get Doan's at Any Drug Store, 50c a Box. DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS. FOSTER-MILBURN CO., Buffalo, New York

WHAT HE THOUGHT.



Wayback—What be yore son doin' tew th' city?

Hayloft—He's studin' for a doctor.

Wayback—The idea! Is th' doctor tew lazy tew study for hisself?

They Presented Arms.

Two very charming young ladies were chatting in a tramcar the other evening.

"So you've been down to the camp?" said one.

"Yes; and it's splendid down there."

"Did the soldiers have their arms with them?"

"Of course they did! You don't suppose they would leave them at home, do you?"

"I shouldn't like to be there when they were firing. I hate firing."

"Why, silly, they don't fire."

"Don't they? What do they do with their arms, then?"

"Why, they put them round you, of course, and it's ever so nice."

Explaining What a Snob Really Is.

"Uncle Roy, what is a snob?" "A snob, Eddie, is a person who inherits a great deal of money, goes abroad and buys himself a veneer of culture, returns home and poses as a connoisseur of something, and goes around calling his poor relations 'parvenues.' Why do you ask such a question, Eddie?"

"Because I heard Donald's big brother talking about you this afternoon and he said you were a snob."

The World of Elegance.

"We never buy anything in this expensive store. Why do you gaze for hours at those dummies?"

"Well, Edward, one learns from them much good manners, don't you know?"

A DOCTOR'S SLEEP

Found He Had to Leave Off Coffee.

Many persons do not realize that a bad stomach will cause insomnia.

Coffee and tea drinking being such an ancient and respectable form of habit, few realize that the drug—caffeine—contained in coffee and tea, is one of the principal causes of dyspepsia and nervous troubles.

Without their usual portion of coffee or tea, the caffeine topers are nervous, irritable and fretful. That's the way with a whiskey drinker. He has got to have his dram "to settle his nerves"—habit.

To leave off coffee or tea is an easy matter if you want to try it, because Postum gives a gentle but natural support to the nerves and does not contain any drug—nothing but food. Physicians know this to be true, as one from Ga. writes:

"I have cured myself of a long-standing case of Nervous Dyspepsia by leaving off coffee and using Postum," says the doctor.

"I also enjoy refreshing sleep, to which I've been an utter stranger for 20 years."

"In treating dyspepsia in its various types, I find little trouble when I can induce patients to quit coffee and adopt Postum."

The Dr. is right and "there's a reason." Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum now comes in concentrated, powder form called Instant Postum. It is prepared by stirring a level teaspoonful in a cup of hot water, adding sugar to taste, and enough cream to bring the color to golden brown.

Instant Postum is convenient; there's no waste; and the flavor is always uniform. Sold by grocers—50-cup tin 30 cts., 100-cup tin 50 cts.

A 5-oz. trial tin mailed for grocer's name and 2-cent stamp for postage. Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.—Adv.

TAFT SENDS IN MESSAGE ABOUT FOREIGN AFFAIRS

President Informs Congress of Our Relations With Other Nations.

AMERICAN DIPLOMACY WINS

Its Success in Settling Central American Troubles.

DIPLOMATIC SERVICE BETTER

Reorganization Has Done Much to Increase Its Efficiency—Adjustment of the Sealing and Fisheries Disputes—Interests of United States in the Near and Far East.

Washington, Dec. 3.—President Taft submitted to congress today the first of several messages. It was devoted to our foreign relations and in part was as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: The foreign relations of the United States actually and potentially affect the state of the Union to a degree not widely realized and hardly surpassed by any other factor in the welfare of the whole nation. The position of the United States in the moral, intellectual, and material relations of the family of nations should be a matter of vital interest to every patriotic citizen. The national prosperity and power impose upon us duties which we can not shirk if we are to be true to our ideals. The tremendous growth of the export trade of the United States has already made that trade a very real factor in the industrial and commercial prosperity of the country. With the development of our industries the foreign commerce of the United States must rapidly become a still more essential factor in its economic welfare. Whether we have a far-seeing and wise diplomacy and are not recklessly plunged into unnecessary wars, and whether our foreign policies are based upon an intelligent grasp of present-day world conditions and a clear view of the potentialities of the future, or are governed by a temporary and timid expediency or by narrow views befitting an infant nation, are questions in the alternative consideration of which must convince any thoughtful citizen that no department of national policy offers greater opportunity for promoting the interests of the whole people on the one hand, or greater chance on the other of permanent national injury, than that which deals with the foreign relations of the United States.

The fundamental foreign policies of the United States should be raised high above the conflict of partisanship and wholly dissociated from differences as to domestic policy. In its foreign affairs the United States should present to the world a united front. The intellectual, financial and industrial interests of the country and the publicist, the wage earner, the farmer, and citizen of whatever occupation must co-operate in a spirit of high patriotism to promote that national solidarity which is indispensable to national efficiency and to the attainment of national ideals.

The relations of the United States with all foreign powers remain upon a sound basis of peace, harmony and friendship. A greater insistence upon justice to American citizens and interests wherever it may have been denied and a stronger emphasis of the need of mutuality in commercial and other relations have only served to strengthen our friendships with foreign countries by placing those friendships upon a firm foundation of realities as well as aspirations.

Before briefly reviewing the more important events of the last year in our foreign relations, which it is my duty to do as charged with their conduct and because diplomatic affairs are not of a nature to make it appropriate that the secretary of state make a formal annual report, I desire to touch upon some of the essentials to the safe management of the foreign relations of the United States and to endeavor, also, to define clearly certain concrete policies which are the logical modern corollaries of the undisputed and traditional fundamentals of the foreign policy of the United States.

Reorganization of the State Department.

At the beginning of the present administration the United States, having fully entered upon its position as a world power, with the responsibilities thrust upon it by the results of the Spanish-American war, and already engaged in laying the groundwork of a vast foreign trade upon which it should one day become more and more dependent, found itself without the machinery for giving thorough attention to, and taking effective action upon, a mass of intricate business vital to American interests in every country in the world.

The department of state was an archaic and inadequate machine lacking most of the attributes of the foreign office of any great modern power. With an appropriation made upon my recommendation by the congress on August 5, 1909, the department of state was completely reorganized.

There were created divisions of Latin American affairs and of far eastern, near eastern, and western European affairs. To these divisions were called from the foreign service diplomatic and consular officers possessing experience and knowledge gained by actual service in different parts of the world and thus familiar with political and commercial conditions in the regions concerned. The result is that where previously this government from time to time would emphasize in its foreign relations one or another policy, now American interests in every quarter of the globe are being cultivated with equal assiduity.

Merit System in Consular and Diplomatic Corps.

Expert knowledge and professional training must evidently be the essence of this reorganization. Without a trained foreign service there would not be men available for the work in the reorganized department of state. President Cleveland has taken the first step toward introducing the merit system in the foreign service. That had been followed by the application of the merit principle, with excellent results, to the entire consular branch. Almost nothing, however, had been done in this direction with regard to the diplomatic service. In this age of commercial diplomacy it was evidently of the first importance to train an adequate personnel in that branch of the service. Therefore, on November 26, 1909, by an executive order I placed the diplomatic service up to the grade of secretary of embassy, inclusive, upon exactly the same strict non-partisan basis of the merit system, rigid examination for appointment and promotion only for efficiency, as had been maintained without exception in the consular service.

Statistics as to Merit and Nonpartisan Character of Appointments.

How faithful to the merit system and how nonpartisan has been the conduct of the diplomatic and consular services in the last four years may be judged from the following: Three ambassadors now serving, held their present rank at the beginning of the administration. Of the ten ambassadors whom I have appointed, five were by promotion from the rank of minister. Nine ministers now serving held their present rank at the beginning of the administration. Of the thirty ministers whom I have appointed, eleven were promoted from the lower grades of the foreign service or from the department of state. Of the nineteen missions in Latin America, where our relations are close and our interest is great, fifteen chiefs of mission are service men, three having entered the service during this administration. The thirty-seven secretaries of embassy or legation who have received their initial appointments after passing successfully the required examination were chosen for ascertained fitness, without regard to political affiliations. A dearth of candidates from southern and western states has alone made it impossible thus far completely to equalize all the states' representations in the foreign service. In the effort to equalize the representation of the various states in the consular service I have made sixteen of the twenty-nine new appointments as consul which have occurred during my administration from the southern states. This is 55 per cent. Every other consular appointment made, including the promotion of eleven young men from the consular assistant and student interpreter corps, has been by promotion or transfer, based solely upon efficiency shown in the service.

In order to assure to the business and other interests of the United States a continuance of the resulting benefits of this reform, I earnestly renew my previous recommendations of legislation making it permanent along some such lines as those of the measure now pending in congress.

Larger Provision for Embassies and Legations and for Other Expenses of Our Foreign Representatives Recommended.

In connection with legislation for the amelioration of the foreign service, I wish to invite attention to the advisability of placing the salary appropriations upon a better basis. I believe that the best results would be obtained by a moderate scale of salaries, with adequate funds for the expenses of proper representation, based in each case upon the scale and cost of living at each post, controlled by a system of accounting, and under the general direction of the department of state.

In line with the object which I have sought of placing our foreign service on a basis of permanency, I have at various times advocated provision by congress for the acquisition of government-owned buildings for the residence and offices of our diplomatic officers, so as to place them more nearly on an equality with similar officers of other nations and to do away with the discrimination which otherwise must necessarily be made, in some cases, in favor of men having large private fortunes. The act of congress which I approved on February 17, 1911, was a right step in this direction. The secretary of state has already made the limited recommendations permitted by the act for any one year, and it is my hope that the bill introduced in the house of representatives will be favorably acted on by the congress during its present session.

Diplomacy a Handmaid of Commercial Intercourse and Peace.

The diplomacy of the present administration has sought to respond to modern ideas of commercial intercourse. This policy has been characterized as substituting dollars for bullets. It is one that appeals alike to idealistic humanitarian sentiments, to the dictates of sound policy and

strategy, and to legitimate commercial aims. It is an effort frankly directed to the increase of American trade upon the axiomatic principle that the government of the United States shall extend all proper support to every legitimate and beneficial American enterprise abroad. How great have been the results of this diplomacy, coupled with the maximum and minimum provision of the tariff law, will be seen by some consideration of the wonderful increase in the export trade of the United States. Because modern diplomacy is commercial, there has been a disposition in some quarters to attribute to it none but materialistic aims. How strikingly erroneous is such an impression may be seen from a study of the results by which the diplomacy of the United States can be judged.

Successful Efforts in Promotion of Peace.

In the field of work toward the ideals of peace this government negotiated, but to my regret was unable to consummate, two arbitration treaties which set the highest mark of the aspiration of nations toward the substitution of arbitration and reason for war in the settlement of international disputes. Through the efforts of American diplomacy several wars have been prevented or ended. I refer to the successful tripartite mediation of the Argentine republic, Brazil, and the United States between Peru and Ecuador; the bringing of the boundary dispute between Panama and Costa Rica to peaceful arbitration; the staying of warlike preparations when Hayti and the Dominican republic were on the verge of hostilities; the stopping of a war in Nicaragua; the halting of internecine strife in Honduras. The government of the United States was thanked for its influence toward the restoration of amicable relations between the Argentine republic and Bolivia. The diplomacy of the United States is active in endeavoring to assuage the remaining illfeeling between this country and the Republic of Colombia. In the recent civil war in China the United States successfully joined with the other interested powers in urging an early cessation of hostilities. An agreement has been reached between the governments of Chile and Peru whereby the celebrated Tacna-Arica dispute, which has so long embittered international relations on the west coast of South America, has at last been adjusted. Simultaneously came the news that the boundary dispute between Peru and Ecuador had entered upon a stage of amicable settlement. The position of the United States in reference to the Tacna-Arica dispute between Chile and Peru has been one of non-intervention, but one of friendly influence and pacific counsel throughout the period during which the dispute in question has been the subject of interchange of views between this government and the two governments immediately concerned. In the general easing of international tension on the west coast of South America the tripartite mediation, to which I have referred, has been a most potent and beneficent factor.

China.

In China the policy of encouraging financial investment to enable that country to help itself has had the result of giving new life and practical application to the open-door policy. The consistent purpose of the present administration has been to encourage the use of American capital in the development of China by the promotion of those essential reforms to which China is pledged by treaties with the United States and other powers. The hypotheication to foreign bankers in connection with certain industrial enterprises, such as the Hukuang railways, of the national revenues upon which these reforms depended, led the department of state early in the administration to demand for American citizens participation in such enterprises, in order that the United States might have equal rights and an equal voice in all questions pertaining to the disposition of the public revenues concerned. The same policy of promoting international accord among the powers having similar treaty rights as ourselves in the matters of reform, which could not be put into practical effect without the common consent of all, was likewise adopted in the case of the loan desired by China for the reform of its currency. The principle of international co-operation in matters of common interest upon which our policy had already been based in all of the above instances has admittedly been a great factor in that concert of the powers which has been so happily conspicuous during the perilous period of transition through which the great Chinese nation has been passing.

Central America Needs Our Help in Debt Adjustment.

In Central America the aim has been to help such countries as Nicaragua and Honduras to help themselves. They are the immediate beneficiaries. The national benefit to the United States is two-fold. First, it is obvious that the Monroe doctrine is more vital in the neighborhood of the Panama canal and the zone of the Caribbean than anywhere else. There, too, the maintenance of that doctrine falls most heavily upon the United States. It is therefore essential that the countries within that sphere shall be removed from the jeopardy involved by heavy foreign debt and chaotic national finances and from the ever-present danger of international complications due to disorder at home. Hence the United States has been glad to encourage and support American bankers who were willing to lend a helping hand to the financial rehabilitation of such countries because this financial rehabilitation was the protection of their custom houses from being the prey of would-be dictators

would remove at one stroke the menace of foreign creditors and the menace of revolutionary disorder.

The second advantage to the United States is one affecting chiefly all the southern and gulf ports and the business and industry of the south. The republics of Central America and the Caribbean possess great natural wealth. They need only a measure of stability and the means of financial regeneration to enter upon an era of peace and prosperity, bringing profit and happiness to themselves and at the same time creating conditions sure to lead to a flourishing interchange of trade with this country.

I wish to call your especial attention to the recent occurrences in Nicaragua, for I believe the terrible events recorded there during the revolution of the past summer—the useless loss of life, the devastation of property, the bombardment of defenseless cities, the killing and wounding of women and children, the torturing of non-combatants to exact contributions, and the suffering of thousands of human beings—might have been averted had the department of state, through approval of the loan convention by the senate, been permitted to carry out its now well-developed policy of encouraging the extending of financial aid to weak Central American states with the primary objects of avoiding just such revolutions by assisting those republics to rehabilitate their finances, to establish their currency on a stable basis, to remove the custom houses from the danger of revolutions by arranging for their secure administration, and to establish reliable banks.

During this last revolution in Nicaragua, the government of that republic having admitted its inability to protect American life and property against acts of sheer lawlessness on the part of the malcontents, and having requested this government to assume that office, it became necessary to land over 2,000 marines and bluejackets in Nicaragua. Owing to their presence the constituted government of Nicaragua was free to devote its attention wholly to its internal troubles, and was thus enabled to stamp out the rebellion in a short space of time. When the Red Cross supplies sent to Granada had been exhausted, 8,000 persons having been given food in one day upon the arrival of the American forces, our men supplied other unfortunate, needy Nicaraguans from their own haversacks. I wish to congratulate the officers and men of the United States navy and marine corps who took part in re-establishing order in Nicaragua upon their splendid conduct, and to record with sorrow the death of seven American marines and bluejackets. Since the re-establishment of peace and order, elections have been held amid conditions of quiet and tranquility. Nearly all the American marines have now been withdrawn. The country should soon be on the road to recovery. The only apparent danger now threatening Nicaragua arises from the shortage of funds. Although American bankers have already rendered assistance, they may naturally be loath to advance a loan adequate to set the country upon its feet without the support of some such convention as that of June, 1911, upon which the senate has not yet acted.

The president alluded briefly to the enforcement of neutrality laws, to Secretary Knox's visit to Central America and to the unfortunate disturbances in Mexico. Continuing, the message said:

Agricultural Credits.

A most important work, accomplished in the past year by the American diplomatic officers in Europe, is the investigation of the agricultural credit system in the European countries. Both as a means to afford relief to the consumers of this country through a more thorough development of agricultural resources and as a means of more sufficiently maintaining the agricultural population, the project to establish credit facilities for the farmers is a concern of vital importance to this nation. No evidence of prosperity among well-established farmers should blind us to the fact that lack of capital is preventing a development of the nation's agricultural resources and an adequate increase of the land under cultivation; that agricultural production is fast falling behind the increase in population; and that, in fact, although these well-established farmers are maintained in increasing prosperity because of the natural increase in population, we are not developing the industry of agriculture. We are not breeding in proportionate numbers a race of independent and independence-loving land owners, for a lack of which no growth of cities can compensate. Our farmers have been our mainstay in times of crisis, and in future it must still largely be upon their stability and common sense that this democracy must rely to conserve its principles of self-government.

The need of capital which American farmers feel today has been experienced by the farmers of Europe, with ago. The problem had been successfully solved in the old world and it was evident that the farmers of this country might profit by a study of their systems. I therefore ordered, through the department of state, an investigation to be made by the diplomatic officers in Europe, and I have laid the results of this investigation before the governors of the various states with the hope that they will be used to advantage in their forthcoming meeting.

Increase of Foreign Trade.

In my last annual message I said that the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, was noteworthy as marking the highest record of exports of American products to foreign countries. The

fiscal year 1912 shows that this rate of advance has been maintained, the total domestic exports having a valuation approximately of \$2,200,000,000, as compared with a fraction over \$2,000,000,000 the previous year. It is also significant that manufactured and partly manufactured articles continue to be the chief commodities forming the volume of our augmented exports, the demands of our own people for consumption requiring that an increasing proportion of our abundant agricultural products be kept at home. In the fiscal year 1911 the exports of articles in the various stages of manufacture, not including foodstuffs, amounted approximately to \$907,500,000. In the fiscal year 1912 the total was nearly \$1,022,000,000, a gain of \$114,000,000.

Advantage of Maximum and Minimum Tariff Provision.

The importance which our manufactures have assumed in the commerce of the world in competition with the manufactures of other countries again draws attention to the duty of this government to use its utmost endeavors to secure impartial treatment for American products in all markets. Healthy commercial rivalry in international intercourse is best assured by the possession of proper means for protecting and promoting our foreign trade. It is natural that competitive countries should view with some concern this steady expansion of our commerce. If in some instances the measure taken by them to meet it are not entirely equitable, a remedy should be found. In former messages I have described the negotiations of the department of state with foreign governments for the adjustment of the maximum and minimum tariff as provided in section 2 of the tariff law of 1909. The advantages secured by the adjustment of our trade relations under this law have continued during the last year, and some additional cases of discriminatory treatment of which we had reason to complain have been removed. The department of state has for the first time in the history of this country obtained substantial most-favored-nation treatment from all the countries of the world. There are, however, other instances which, while apparently not constituting undue discrimination in the sense of section 2, are nevertheless exceptions to the complete equity of tariff treatment for American products that the department of state consistently has sought to obtain for American commerce abroad.

Necessity for Supplementary Legislation.

These developments confirm the opinion conveyed to you in my annual message of 1911, that while the maximum and minimum provision of the tariff law of 1909 has been fully justified by the success achieved in removing previously existing undue discriminations against American products, yet experience has shown that this feature of the law should be amended in such way as to prevent a fully effective means of meeting the varying degrees of discriminatory treatment of American commerce in foreign countries still encountered, as well as to protect against injurious treatment on the part of foreign governments, through either legislative or administrative measures, the financial interests abroad of American citizens whose enterprises enlarge the market for American commodities.

I can not too strongly recommend to congress the passage of some such enabling measure as the bill which was recommended by the secretary of state in his letter of December 13, 1911. The object of the proposed legislation is, in brief, to enable the executive to apply, as the case may require, to any or all commodities, whether or not on the free list from a country which discriminates against the United States, a graduated scale of duties up to the maximum of 25 per cent. ad valorem provided in the present law. Flat tariffs are out of date.

Special Claims Arbitration With Great Britain.

The special agreement entered into between the United States and Great Britain on August 18, 1910, for the arbitration of outstanding pecuniary claims, a schedule of claims and the terms of submission have been agreed upon by the two governments, and together with the special agreement were approved by the senate on July 19, 1911, but in accordance with the terms of the agreement they did not go into effect until confirmed by the two governments by an exchange of notes, which was done on April 26 last. Negotiations are still in progress for a supplemental schedule of claims to be submitted to arbitration under this agreement, and meanwhile the necessary preparations for the arbitration of the claims included in the first schedule have been undertaken and are being carried on under the authority of an appropriation made for that purpose at the last session of congress. It is anticipated that the two governments will be prepared to call upon the arbitration tribunal, established under this agreement, to meet at Washington early next year to proceed with this arbitration.

Fur Seal Treaty and Need for Amendment of Our Statute.

The act adopted at the last session of Congress to give effect to the fur seal convention of July 1, 1911, between Great Britain, Japan, Russia and the United States, provided for the suspension of all land killing of seals on the Pribilof islands for a period of five years, and an objection has now been presented to this provision by the other parties in interest, which raises the issue as to whether or not this prohibition of land killing is inconsistent with the spirit, if not the letter, of the treaty stipulations. The justification for establishing this close season depends, un-

der the terms of the convention, upon how far, if at all, it is necessary for protecting and preserving the American fur-seal herd and for increasing its number. This is a question requiring examination of the present condition of the herd and the treatment which it needs in the light of actual experience and scientific investigation. A careful examination of the subject is now being made, and this government will soon be in possession of a considerable amount of new information about the American seal herd, which has been secured during the past season and will be of great value in determining this question; and if it should appear that there is any uncertainty as to the real necessity for imposing a close season at this time, I shall take an early opportunity to address a special message to congress on this subject, in the belief that this government should yield on this point rather than give the slightest ground for the charge that we have been in any way remiss in observing our treaty obligations.

Final Settlement of North Atlantic Fisheries Dispute.

On the 20th of July last an agreement was concluded between the United States and Great Britain adopting, with certain modifications, the rules and method of procedure recommended in the award rendered by the North Atlantic Coast Fisheries Arbitration Tribunal on September 7, 1910, for the settlement hereafter, in accordance with the principles laid down in the award, of questions arising with reference to the exercise of the American fishing liberties under Article I of the treaty of October 20, 1818, between the United States and Great Britain. This agreement received the approval of the senate on August 1 and was formally ratified by the two governments on November 15 last. The rules and a method of procedure embodied in the award provided for determining by an impartial tribunal the reasonableness of any new fishery regulations on the treaty coasts of Newfoundland and Canada before such regulations could be enforced against American fishermen exercising their treaty liberties on those coasts, and also for determining the delimitation of bays on such coasts more than 10 miles wide, in accordance with the definition adopted by the tribunal of the meaning of the word "bays" as used in the treaty.

Imperial Valley and Mexico.

In order to make possible the more effective performance of the work necessary for the confinement in their present channel of the waters of the lower Colorado river, and thus to protect the people of the Imperial Valley, as well as in order to reach with the government of Mexico an understanding regarding the distribution of the waters of the Colorado river, in which both governments are much interested, negotiations are going forward with a view to the establishment of a preliminary Colorado river commission, which shall have the powers necessary to enable it to do the needful work and with authority to study the question of the equitable distribution of the waters. There is every reason to believe that an understanding upon this point will be reached and that an agreement will be signed in the near future.

The message told what the government has done in connection with the Balkan war and in placing the government of Liberia in position to pay its debts. The new condition of affairs in China was set forth, and then our relations with Central and South American governments were set forth in more detail. It concluded as follows:

Congress should fully realize the conditions which obtain in the world as we find ourselves at the threshold of our middle age as a nation. We have emerged full grown as a peer in the great concourse of nations. We have passed through various formative periods. In the struggle to develop our domestic resources and deal with our domestic questions. The nation is now too mature to continue in its foreign relations those temporary expedients natural to a people to whom domestic affairs are the sole concern. In the past our diplomacy has often consisted, in normal times, in a mere assertion of the right to international existence. We are now in a larger relation with broader rights of our own and obligations to others than ourselves. A number of great guiding principles were laid down early in the history of this government. The recent task of our diplomacy has been to adjust those principles to the conditions of today, to develop their corollaries, to find practical applications of the old principles expanded to meet new situations. Thus are being evolved bases upon which can rest the superstructure of policies which must grow with the destined progress of this nation. The successful conduct of our foreign relations demands a broad and a modern view. We can not meet new questions nor build for the future if we confine ourselves to outworn dogmas of the past and to the perspective appropriate at our emergence from colonial times and conditions. The opening of the Panama canal will mark a new era in our international life and create new and world-wide conditions which, with their vast correlations and consequences, will obtain for hundreds of years to come. We must not wait for events to overtake us unawares. With continuity of purpose we must deal with the problems of our external relations by a diplomacy modern, resourceful, magnanimous, and fittingly expressive of the high ideals of a great nation.

W. H. TAFT.

The White House, December 2, 1912.

THE ANTIOCH NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
A. B. JOHNSON, Editor and Prop.

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Application.

Telephone Antioch 581

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1912

DANGEROUS FISH TO MEET

Habitat of South American Waters
That Seems Particularly Fond
of the Human Body.

Probably one of the most dangerous and least known of man's watery enemies, says the Wide World Magazine, is the candiru, or candiru, a fish three to eight inches long, and guilty of the extraordinary habit of diving suddenly into the human anatomy by the most convenient channels.

There are two distinct species, one eel-like in appearance, blunt-headed and smooth-bodied, the other armed with a sharp, bony snout, two to three inches in length, swallow-tailed, and covered from snout to tail by small barbs. It is particularly attracted by the human body, into which it dives suddenly and with great force, producing a shock somewhat akin to a powerful electric discharge.

In the case of both types a serious surgical operation is involved; but in the case of the Beni variety the more the fish or the victim wriggles the farther the fish penetrates—and it cannot get back. It frequently causes death, for a surgeon is a rare avian in these wilds.

I saw two cut out of a woman in Rivalta, South America, where victims are common. The fish is a bloodsucker, and can be easily caught with a lump of raw meat, into which it dives in a much similar way—the proboscis being probably its usual means of securing blood.

WAS DABBLING IN THE PAST

Pilgrim Somewhat Resentful Because
He Was Misled Into Perusing
an Old Magazine.

"Among the things I'd like to know about," remarked the weary looking pilgrim with the drab mustache, on the car, "is this: How does a doctor or dentist come by his magazines? Does he go around among his friends and buy up old ones after his friends have read 'em, so's to get 'em cheaper? Or does he buy new magazines and then lay them away somewhere and let them age by natural process before placing them on the table in his reception room?"

"A day or so ago I had occasion to sit in the reception room of a prosperous dentist—that is, I suppose he's prosperous if he charges everybody on the same scale that he does me—and while I waited I began to rummage through his magazines that I found lying on the table. I got interested in an article in the Literary Digest about a threatened war between Russia and Japan. What! Another Russian mix-up? I became all worked up about it and turned over a page for further details. Then I happened to glance at the date, and found that I had been reading a magazine issued in January, 1904."

Neatly Expressed Warning.

"This seat is provided by the vicar for old people and children, and not for men who are born tired," is the inscription on a public seat which has just been placed in the pretty Sussex (Eng.) town of Midhurst.

Christmas is in Sight

— and —

Electrical Appliances

in great variety
invite your atten-
tion at our dis-
play rooms.

Lamps, cooking utensils
articles for the toilet table,
appliances that add to
comfort anyone is accept-
able as a

Christmas
Present

Prices the Lowest

Public Service Co.
of Northern Illinois



And Will Have His Headquarters at Hillebrand's Store

Our entire stock has not yet arrived so that we can give an itemized list, but will be on sale the first of next week. We will have the largest stock of Christmas goods ever brought to Antioch and you need not not go out of town to make your purchases, as we can supply your needs in toys for the children and useful and ornamental presents for the grown-ups.

WILLIAM HILLEBRAND.

He Never Drank Any Panther Juice.
"A good many years ago," said the Arkansas citizen, who was showing the tourist from the north around the neighborhood, "there was a wildcat distillery up that 'ere rocky holler." "What sort of—ah!—product," inquired the visitor, "was obtained from the distillation of wildcats?"

Heaven Up-to-Date.
"I don't remember saying all those wicked things?" declared the man at the gate. "Gabriel, produce the dictagraph," ordered the recording angel.

In Advocacy of Kindness.
"Deal gently with the old, for they have come a long way; and be kind to the young, for they have a long journey before them."—Selected



There'll be a few things that she's missed
When the maiden is through
with her list.

This lady is certainly bent on having her shopping list complete. It will be a great deal like our line of Ladies Shoes. Complete to the last detail and always giving complete satisfaction. You know the truth of this if you know our line. If not, why not?

J. R. CRIBB
Antioch, Illinois

Not Always Easy to Perceive.
A Pennsylvania farmer, over one hundred, declares that to work hard will prevent people from growing old. Work comes as near being the panacea for every ill as human experience can supply, but unluckily it is a blessing in such a deep and dark disguise that very few can recognize it when they meet it.

May Be Something in Them.
A former convict says that crime is not a disease, but a responsible act, that criminals are treated too leniently, and that honest men pay for the mistakes of the law's lax punishment. His theories are worth investigating.



L. G. STRANG

Licensed Embalmer and Funeral
Director

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS

Phone 311.

Also Farmer's Line



Boy's Boots

Tan, ten and twelve inch boots.

Heavy calf skin, full double sole and bellows
tongue,

This boot positively DOES NOT RIP

The new last has a full, broad toe and
is a splendid fitter, \$2.50 to \$3.00

Antioch Cash Shoe Store
GOOD SHOES

Closing Out Sale

Having decided to go
out of business, we will
close out our entire stock
of Hardware, Tinware,
Stoves and Buggies.

At Cost For Cash

If you desire anything
in this line come now
while the stock is fresh.

Tiffany & Felter

Antioch, Illinois

\$53,000.00

BEING GIVEN
AWAY

to those who act as the local
representatives of EVERY-

BODY'S MAGAZINE and THE

DELINEATOR—all in addition to liberal
commissions. Let us show you how you can

SECURE A SHARE

simply by forwarding the subscriptions of your friends and
neighbors and collecting the renewals of our present sub-
scribers. Try for THIS month's prizes. There are lots of
prizes that can be won only by persons living in towns same size
as your own. Write at once to the

BUTTERICK PUBLISHING COMPANY
Butterick Building, New York City

LOCAL ITEMS

Local Announcement and the Elgin Butter Market.

ELGIN ILL., Dec. 2.—The committee declared butter at 35¢.

Mildred Blunt was in Milwaukee over Sunday.

Miss Mary Shea spent Thanksgiving in Chicago.

Mrs. Walter Palmer is quite sick with pneumonia.

Miss Seery spent Thanksgiving at her home in Evanston.

A. J. Lewis and family were Waukegan visitors Sunday.

Frank Hook of Chicago spent the last of the week here.

H. A. Radtke and Harold Fillweber were in Chicago Monday.

Wm. Scherf and C. H. Barber of Crystal Lake spent Sunday here.

Harold Williams of Chicago spent the week end with his parents here.

Mrs. A. Clark is spending the week with friends at Pleasant Prairie.

Mrs. Elmer Brook is entertaining her aunt and grandmother of Chicago.

Mrs. Forbuck and children of Grass Lake spent Thanksgiving in Chicago.

Miss Pearl Lux of Chicago visited her parents here the last of last week.

Mrs. Blanche Kiefer and Miss Addie Wilton were Burlington visitors Monday.

Miss Minnie Lux was a Waukegan and Chicago visitor Saturday and Sunday.

Claire and Ernie Kelly spent the latter part of the week with their parents here.

Latest reports from Mrs. Abe Crowley are to the effect that she is slowly improving.

Miss Mary Tiffany, who is teaching school at York House was home over Thanksgiving.

C. H. Smith and F. B. Huber were on the grand jury at Waukegan the first of the week.

Misses Jennie and Hannah Sorensen of Chicago spent Thanksgiving with their parents here.

Mrs. C. A. Clark and Gordon Smok visited over Thanksgiving with relatives near Spring Grove.

Mrs. George Kuhaupt and daughter Viola spent the last of the week with relatives at Jackson, Wis.

Miss Deddie Tiffany who is attending Normal School at DeKalb, spent over Thanksgiving with her parents here.

Walter Taylor of Waukegan and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Taylor of Chicago spent Thanksgiving with their parents here.

Harry Kelly, the local trouble man for the Telephone company, will be transferred to Lake Villa in the near future.

Mrs. Mary Adams, son and daughter of Ingleside spent Thanksgiving day and partook of turkey and plum pudding with Chas. Darby.

President Taft has sent in the name of Charles G. Watrous for re-appointment as postmaster at Waukegan, whose term of office expires Dec. 14.

Sequoit Lodge A. F. and A. M. elected officers for the ensuing year, at its meeting Wednesday evening. The following were chosen: Emmer Brook, W. M.; J. H. Reading, S. W.; Geo. Wallis, J. W.; S. LaPlant, S. D.; T. A. Somerville, J. D.; E. Simons, Treas.; F. B. Huber, Sec'y.; L. H. Felter, Tyler.

Kenosha county will have a sanatorium of its own for the treatment of tuberculosis patients. The county board at its session Tuesday of last week appropriated \$20,000 to finance the undertaking. At the Saturday session of the board the location will be determined. A majority of the investigating committee, it is reported, will recommend the purchase of twenty acres of land belonging to Fleming Bros., located northwest of Camp Lake and it is quite likely the board will accept the site.

Does Delicate Work.

Photographically to measure and record the vibrations of a machine or building is the purpose of a simple apparatus invented in England.

Willy Wooser.

Ardent Sultor—"I lay my fortune at your feet." Fair Lady—"Your fortune! I didn't know you had one." Ardent Sultor—"Well, it isn't much of a fortune, but it will look large beside those tiny feet."—Boston Transcript.

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Mrs. Geo. Waters spent Sunday in Chicago.

Chase Webb was transacting business in Chicago Tuesday.

Mrs. John Morley and daughter were in Chicago Friday.

Miss Bertha Lewis spent Thanksgiving in Waukegan.

Mrs. Andrew Harrison was a Chicago passenger Monday.

Harry Taylor of Chicago spent over Thanksgiving with the home folks.

William Hillebrand was a Chicago business visitor Monday and Tuesday.

Miss Carrie Cropley of Kenosha spent from Thursday until Sunday with her mother here.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Bears and children spent over Thanksgiving with relatives at Des Plaines.

Miss Eva Felter returned home Monday from a few days visit with her aunt at Walworth, Wis.

Charles H. Barber, formerly of Antioch has purchased a house and lot on the main street of North Crystal Lake for \$3,500.

The household furniture of the late Mrs. Ethel Young was shipped Monday to her daughter's home at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin.

Look at the yellow label on your paper and ascertain the time of its expiration. We will be glad to book your renewal.

Miss Fanny Sexton and Mr. Louie Waters were quietly married at the bride's parents at Elgin, Ill., on Saturday, Nov. 30.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Day and little daughter of Libertyville and John Nelson of Chicago spent Thanksgiving day with their parents north of town.

Mrs. Frank Pitman of Chetek, Wis., stopped here over Monday night on her way to visit her sister at Libertyville and other relatives in the southern part of the state and will return here for a visit later.

We are informed that Mr. and Mrs. William McNeil, who have been spending the past few months at Chetek, Wis., are now planning to go on to Rochester, Minn., in order that Mrs. McNeil may have the care of a prominent specialist at that place.

At their regular meeting held Monday evening of this week, Lotus Camp 557, M. W. A., elected the following officers for the coming year: V. C., Ed Garrett; Advisor, F. G. Hooper; Banker, W. T. Taylor; Clerk, J. C. James; Escort, J. H. Reading; Watchman, J. King; Physician, Dr. Ames; Manager, Wm. Runyard. There will be installation the first Monday in January.

If you are thinking of subscribing for any magazine or club of magazines, for your own use or for a Christmas present call on us before placing your order. We handle single subscriptions or clubbing offers of most any magazine or farm paper published, and our prices are low. This proposition is in no way connected with your subscription to the News and is good whether you are a subscriber to the News or not. Come and get our prices on any magazine you may wish.

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts.....\$ 22,100 00

Furniture and fixtures..... 400 00

Due from State Banks..... 7,226 09

Due from National Banks..... 4,682 67

Cash on Hand..... 1,910 00

Currents..... 90 00

Silver coin..... 6 24

Minor coin..... 1,18 17

Collections in Transit..... 1,18 17

Total Resources.....\$47,117 07

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock paid in.....\$ 25,000 00

Undivided profits..... 879 25

Less current interest, expenses and taxes paid..... 566 19

Deposits..... 140 00

Savings Deposits, Subject to Notice..... 5,829 63

Demand Deposits, Subject to Check..... 15,159 38

Demand Certificates..... 678 00

Total Liabilities.....\$47,117 07

State of Illinois, County of Lake, ss: I, Geo. A. Mitchell, Cashier of the Lake Villa Trust & Savings Bank, do solemnly swear that the above Statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. MITCHELL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day December, 1912.

JAMES KERR, Notary Public.

Affection.

It is sublime to feel and say of another, I need never meet, speak or write to him; we need not reinforce ourselves or send tokens of remembrance.—Emerson.

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Miss Mary Paddock spent Thanksgiving in Chicago.

Mrs. Lena Gaggin spent Thanksgiving at Evanston.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Hoyersradt spent Thanksgiving at Forest Park.

Walter Selter and Harry Tiffany returned from Florida last week.

Miss McKee spent Thanksgiving at her home in Cherry Valley, Ill.

Miss Leonella Taylor was a Waukegan visitor the latter part of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Radtke and children were Burlington callers last Thursday afternoon.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

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Lake County Title and Trust Co.

Abstracts of Title, Titles Guaranteed.

MASONIC TEMPLE BUILDING

WAUKEGAN - ILLINOIS

LOUIS J. GURNEE Secretary

W B Walrath and wf to John Wendell lot 3, Shaws sub in sec 35, W Antioch twp w d \$1000 00

L B Phelps and wf to C A Phelps, lots 12, Smiths sub in sec 11, W Antioch twp q c 1 00

L F Thorn to Lola Pollitz w 66 ft e 132 ft, lots 7, 8 and 9, blk 1, Harden's add, w d 1 00

E T Smiley and wf to Helen Barber lot 2, Jackson's sub in sec 27, W Antioch twp w d 500 00

Know the Monkey Language.

An African explorer just returned from the wilds of the Dark Continent is sure that the natives know the monkey language.



SYNOPSIS.

Richard Lightnut, an American with an affected English accent, receives a present from a friend in China. The present proves to be a pair of pajamas. A letter hints of surprise to the wearer. Lightnut dons the pajamas and late at night goes up for a smoke. His servant, Jenkins, comes in and, failing to recognize Lightnut, attempts to put him out. Thinking the servant crazy, Lightnut changes his clothes intending to summon help. When he reappears Jenkins falls on his neck with joy, confirming Lightnut's belief that he is crazy. Jenkins tells Lightnut of the encounter he had with a hideous Chinaman dressed in pajamas. In a message from his friend, Jack Billings, Lightnut is asked to put up "the kid" for the night on his way home from college. Later Lightnut finds a beautiful girl in black pajamas in his room. Lightnut is shocked by the girl's drinking, smoking and slangy talk.

CHAPTER VII.—(Continued.)

And just then my upward reaching hand found hers. And yet no, it couldn't be her hand, either; it felt like the crash cover of the cushion—rough and fibrous. And yet, by Jove, it was a hand, for it gave mine a grip that almost broke my fingers and then dropped them. By the time I looked up, I saw only her little palm resting upward on her knee.

It was funny; but I had other things to think about than puzzles. She sighed. "Well, I'm the one that can feel for you, Dicky." Here the sigh lifted and her laugh pealed like a chime of silver bells. "I guess Brother Jack doesn't know as much about your affairs as he thinks, does he—eh? Why, he told me you were more afraid of a girl than of a mad dog."

And a slapping grip fell on my shoulder that made me tingle from head to foot. And yet I wished she wouldn't do that; if she did it again, I should just lose my head—I knew I should.

But here she rose, stretched her arms, and dropped into the wicker arm-chair. She hitched it nearer to me.

"You see, it's like this," she began, assuming a confidential air. "You know my sister's up at school at Cambridge, too."

"At Radcliffe college—yes," I nodded.

"Why, yes. Well, it's her room-mate!"

"Eh? I don't believe I—" I paused perplexedly.

"That's right—her room-mate, I tell you! And in a day or two she's coming home with Sis for a visit. I want you to come up for a week end—won't you—and look her over—I mean, see her and tell me what you think of her. You'll go crazy about her—oh, I know you will!"

I entered a protest. "Oh, I say now, you know, there's only one girl I ever saw I would care to look at twice."

She smiled adorably. "Oh, don't I know all about how you feel? But I just want you to see this girl—she's the prettiest and sweetest that's been around Boston for many a day; and on Sunday morning she could give the flag to all the avenue. Why, Dicky, she's from China!"

"China!" I must have looked the scorn I felt. "Oh, come now, you don't think a Chinese girl is—"

"Not Chinese, Dicky." In her eagerness, she moved so near, the silk of her pajamas brushed my hand. "She's English. Her dad's the British Governor General of Hong Kong—Colonel Francis Kirkland, you know—beefy-looking old chap with white mutton chops—I saw his picture."

Hong Kong! I wondered if she knew Mastermann, the chap who had sent me the red pajamas. Why, dash it, of course she would; for this fellow Mastermann was out there on government business, and he and the governor must be thrown together a good deal.

Her musical laugh broke in on my speculations. "But the funniest thing is, Dicky, her name's the same as mine."

Her name! By Jove, and until this moment, I had not thought—

"Oh, I say," I exclaimed eagerly, "what's your name, anyway?"

The lustrous eyes opened wide. "Why, you mean to say you don't know? Thought you knew I was named after her—Frances, from Francis, you know—just the difference in a letter. See?"

"Frances!" I murmured lingeringly. "So your name's Frances?"

"Yes, and hers is Frances—odd, isn't it?"

I assented, but I wished she would drop the other girl—I wasn't interested there, except just because she was.

Her bosom lifted with a sigh. "Don't you think Frances is a peach of a name?"

"It's heavenly!" I whispered. "And I'm glad to hear about your friend, too."

Her sweet face clouded. "Not much of a friend; she don't last any sleep over me," she commented gloomily. "Then there's Sis double-crossing me with her influence ever since I got hauled up before Prexy at Easter. Sis is awfully prissy."

The GLOW of the RUBIES

by FRANCIS PERRY ELLIOTT
ILLUSTRATIONS BY RAY WALTERS
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Her tone was almost savage. I strained incredulously after her meaning.

"Did I understand you to say you were brought up before the president there at Radcliffe?"

"Radcliffe?" Her head shook. "No—Harvard." And I nodded, recalling the affiliation between the two institutions at Cambridge.

She sighed and her beautiful lashes drooped sadly. By Jove, I was so jolly floored I couldn't manage a word. I knew, of course, that my heart was broken, but it didn't matter. I loved her just the same; I should always love her; and she had tried to let me know she loved me better than any man she had ever met. What the deuce did anything else matter, anyhow? We would marry and go out on a ranch or something of that sort, where the false, polished what-you-call-it of civilization didn't count, and no rude rebuff or sneer of society would ever chill her warm impulsiveness.

She smiled archly. "See here, Dicky, I thought we were going to tell each other the story of our lives. Your turn now; tell me how she looks to you, this girl that came at last—there's always the one girl comes at last, they say, if you wait long enough. Go on—tell me—what's she like?"

"Of course, you don't know!" I said significantly.

"Me? Of course I wouldn't know—I want you to tell me. Say, is she really so pretty?"

"Pretty," indeed! It was like this adorable child of nature not to understand that she was the most perfect and faultless creation on earth!

I leaned toward her. "Is she pretty?" I repeated reproachfully.

She eyed me slyly.

"Oh, of course I know how you feel," she said, "but draw me a picture of her."

"A picture!" I laughed. "All right, here goes: Eighteen, a daughter of the gods, divinely tall and most divinely fair—that sort of thing. Features classic—perfect oval, you know, and profile to set an artist mad with joy. Eyes? Blue as Hebe's, but big and true and tender; hair, a great, shining nugget of virgin gold. Form divine—the ideal of a poet's dream—the alluring, the elusive, the unattainable, the despair of the sculptor's chisel."

"My!" said Miss Billings, starting.

But I was not through. "Complexion? Her skin as smooth as the heart of a seashell and as delicately warm as its rosy blush when kissed by the amorous tide."

"Geel!" ejaculated my darling.

I looked at her closely. "And in one matchless cheek a dimple divine such as might have been left by the barbed arrow of Cupid when it awoke Psyche from her swoon of death. In short, she might be the daintiest fairy princess of our childhood fantasies, were she less superb in figure. On the other hand, she might be the sunny-haired daughter of a Viking."

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you've got Eleanor Glyn backed off the boards."

She went on eagerly: "I don't care, though; slushy or not, your picture's just perfect for her. Why, your girl must be a ringer for the girl at Radcliffe. Only thing you left out was the freckle on the chin."

Freckle on the chin! By Jove, I left it out on purpose, for I thought she might not like it. I wondered if all girls at Radcliffe had freckles on the chin.

She lay back, regarding me inscrutably. "If she looks like that," she sighed, "you ought to love her very much, Dicky."

I couldn't say anything, for words are so deuced inadequate, you know. But I just made an effort to look it all. "Of course," sighing, "you ought to feel that way; and, another thing, Dicky: you'll never forget where you first saw her, will you? One of the things one never forgets."

"Right in this room," I murmured; "and in that wicker chair."

"Really?" Her surprised ejaculation was delicious. By Jove, how entrancingly coquettish of her! How jolly clever!

"Go on; tell me how she was dressed—never mind any more picture business; just tell me in four or five words. Bet you can't do it!" She slipped over again to the arm of my chair.

In her eyes was a challenge and I took it up.

"In black silk pajamas," I said daintily.

Her blue eyes opened wide. For a moment I feared she would be offended at my audacity, but her birdlike carol of laughter reassured me.

"Say, you're not so slow, are you?"

And her hand came down on my back with a force that made me jump.

"Only shows," she gurgled merrily, "how little Jack knows about you. Say, you'd better never tell him about those black pajamas!"

She spoke chokingly through a storm of laughter as she rocked there against my shoulder.

"And say—the joke of it!" She banged me on the back with a clublike blow, incredible from that little hand.

"The joke of it is, he thought I'd be so safe with you! Oh, mamma!" And off she went again.

"But I'll—I'll never say a word, Dicky," she said, coming out of her laughter and panting breathlessly. "Never! And don't you, Dicky—don't you ever! Understand? Mum's the word!"

"But—"

"Oh, but me no 'buts'—promise!"

"Why, then—er—of course, if you wish it."

"That's right, because I want to come again—that is, if you want me. But if Brother Jack was on to you, Dicky, as I am, he would sooner have me at a hotel, that's all."

"But my dear Frances—"

"I tell you I know, Dicky; he doesn't approve of young ladies in pajamas."

She chuckled. "Not even black ones."

of questionable taste to present them to her attention.

"Great idea, this, having pajamas in your college colors," she said. I thought so, too, as I noted admiringly the rich effect of her golden head above the black silk. But I thought the color a devilish odd one—somer, you know—for colors of a young girl's school.

"My! my!" she murmured, "wouldn't I just love to live in pajamas—just go about in 'em all the time, you know! Why can't we, I wonder?" Her face flashed me a ravishing smile; and while I was blinking over her question, she went on: "Funny how the girls even are taking to 'em—even Sis wears 'em!" She chuckled: "Hers are gray flannellette. But the girl I'm telling you about—she don't; Sis told the matter about it. It seems that before she left China, some high muck-a-muck gave her governor a swell pair of silk ones—something like these, I guess, but I don't know of what color. But, anyhow, they were too delicate and fine to be wasted on an old stiff like that, and he had sense enough to know it. So he passed 'em down the line to her—Frances, you know. Well, sir—" Here she sidled to the table and half leaned, half perched, upon its edge; and I was so distracted watching her graceful pose and gestures, that I lost what she was saying, by Jove.

It was her trill of laughter at something she had said, and the question:

"Keep it Dark."

"Wasn't that funny?" that brought me back to what she was telling me.

"Yes, sir—said she just scared her maid—oh, batty! Because she looked so ugly in 'em—that's what she thinks, but of course—shucks! Anyhow, she never wore 'em any more, and a day or two later some cooie stole them—sold 'em probably."

Suddenly she yawned, stretched her arms above her head, and flashed me a dazzling smile. By Jove, in the loose-fitting garments she looked for all the world like an Oriental houri, or some jolly lovely thing like that.

"Gee, but I'm sleepy!" she said behind her little hand. "If you'll excuse me, Dicky, I believe it will be off to the springs—the bed springs, for little Frankie. Good night, then. See you in the morning."

And with another radiant smile, she moved toward her room.

"Good night," I said wistfully.

By Jove, somehow I had hoped she would offer to kiss me, now that we were engaged in a way. But then, of course, it wouldn't do—she knew that. So I ought L. Perhaps in the morning at the boat!

But all in vain my early rise the next morning, my careful toilet and my dash in a taxi to a florist and then to Tiffany's for a ring. At the pier I dodged about in the crowd, the pier tralling behind me with the big purple box, but not a devilish thing could I see of Frances. By Jove, I almost broke my monocle straining!

At last I was sure she must be left, for the last passengers were passing over the gang-plank.

"Hello, Dicky!"

The voice, coarse and hearty, came from an athletic young man in a burrah suit. On his head, perched jauntily above a mass of yellow hair, was a straw hat with a crimson band.

I stared at him through my glass, but it was any one I knew at all. I looked at him coldly, for there's nothing so devilish annoying as familiarities from strangers. I thought I could freeze him off.

But he only grinned. "Looking for Miss Billings?"

"I haven't seen her," I answered stiffly. But his question alarmed me. He chuckled in my face. "Guess you don't know her in her clothes, eh, Dicky?"

And I did not need the punch he gave me in the side to make me stagger backward. "A thousand thanks, and good-by, old chap. I see they're hauling in the plank."

He lingered for one bearlike grab at my hand.

"And say, don't forget—for I know Jack Billings better than you do—don't ever let him know about all that Scotch last night."

He called over his shoulder with a grin: "Keep it dark—as dark as those black pajamas, Dicky!"

And as long as I could see, he stood on the deck, waving his hat at me, as I stood there with my mouth open, my eyes following him with horror.

By Jove, who was he, and what did he know?

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Busy All the Time.

Little Howard came in the other day crying and rubbing several bumps, caused by a series of butts administered by a pet sheep.

"Well, Howard," said his sympathetic auntie, "what did you do when the sheep knocked you down?"

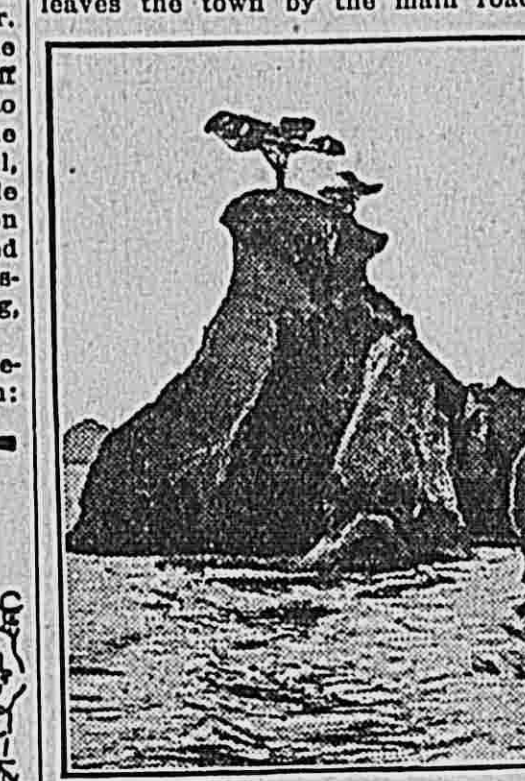
"I didn't do anything. I was getting up all the time."—National Monthly.

NOTED LAVA CAVE IN HAWAII

Tunnel Made by Overflow of Molten Rock Discharged by Mount Mauna Kea.

Hilo, Hawaii.—A short distance from the town of Hilo, the capital of Hawaii, which is the largest island of the Hawaiian archipelago, is a wonderful lava tunnel, called by the natives the Cave of Kaumanu. Through this tunnel, which has an average width of 20 feet, flowed the stream of molten rock discharged from Mt. Mauna Kea, which, hard by, rears itself to a height of 13,000 feet. It is likely that the torrent originated high up the mountain, and, as the surface of the lava grew cold, the molten stream sped on beneath, to emerge lower down as a fiery geyser, spreading ruin on all sides.

To reach Kaumanu the traveler leaves the town by the main road,



Entrance to Cave of Kaumanu From the Sea.

says the London Field. Three miles out beds of lava begin to be encountered on every hand. It is 30 years since the flow ceased, and vegetation is now beginning to cover the area of destruction. The route follows the edge of the lava beds for a distance of about 20 minutes' walk, and then turns across the scattered array of hummocks to where, a hundred yards further on, is the entrance to the cave or tunnel. The view from this point is extensive and varied. There is the blue expanse of the Pacific, perhaps dotted with vessels making for the harbor, or Japanese "pow-er" sampans returning from a night's fishing. The smoke to the right ascends from Kilauea's mighty crater, and the scene is completed leftwards by the snow-capped summit of Mauna Kea. But the special object of the trip is to see what lies below. The storekeeper who lives near will supply rough-and-ready torches for five cents each, and no farther outfit is really required for the trip underground, though there are some dainty mortals who bring a suit of overalls. The torches are joints of bamboo filled with oil, in which is a primitive wick, and they prove most effective. The opening to the tunnel is shrouded by a thickset of scrub. A wooden ladder leads down to the floor, a distance of perhaps 25 feet. Rows of diminutive stalactites hang from the roof, glittering in their youth, for they are hardly more than 20 years old and in the formative stage. The sides of the passage are smooth and sometimes damp, but the floor is scored and rough.

A distance of three miles can be covered with the help of the torch, but care is needed where the tree roots thrust themselves through the roof of the tunnel. The presence of these pendant roots indicates that the surface of the lava bed is only a few feet above, and judicious blasting would usefully provide another entrance near the beautiful Rainbow Falls. In places crawling has to be resorted to, but a few strokes of a pickax would doubtless remove the necessity for even stooping.

St. Louis.—Patrolman R. O. Ely, a member of the traffic squad in East St. Louis, is taking no chances on getting cold feet in winter. On the spot where he has to stand in order to direct passing vehicles, there is an iron manhole. The iron plate made an ideal place from which to signal in summer, but with the cold weather the sheet of iron became cold, so did the patrolman's feet. So he has made at his own expense a rubber and fiber jacket, and has obtained permission to cover the manhole with the non-conductor of cold.

Officer Keeps Self Warm.

Policeman Covers Standing Place in Order to Avoid Cold in Winter.

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ACTIVITIES OF RURAL SCHOOL TEACHING THE LIFE OF THE WHOLE COMMUNITY



Girls' Home Science Club.

By ASSISTANT PROFESSOR A. W. NOLAN,
University of Illinois.

Certain organizations among the students of the rural high school, especially the rural high school, may include young people not in the school and thus have a far-reaching influence on the social and educational life of the community. For instance, the boys' corn club or the girls' home science club, which every active high school should organize, may include young people not in school and be a valuable means of social and educational improvement to them. The organization of boys' and girls' agriculture clubs is so simple and so universally done that it is not necessary here to give details of suggestions as to organizations. Suffice it to say that every rural high school should have active agricultural clubs among its students.

It should be possible in rural high schools to organize various musical clubs—bands, orchestras, glee clubs, choruses, etc.—to enliven the work of the whole school and to furnish music for the functions undertaken by the school in the community work. One rural high school that the writer knows of had a glee club which gave concerts throughout the country in rural churches and village halls. The good results of such community work can hardly be overestimated. Another community activity often possible in the rural high school is amateur journalism. A school paper, published weekly or monthly, going into all the homes of the patrons, furnishes a splendid avenue through which the principal and the school may touch in a constructive way the life of the whole community. There may be school news, agricultural contributions, bulletins of announcements, educational policies and literary productions in the make-up of a school paper.

SCORE CARD FOR CORN JUDGING

PREPARED BY FRED H. RANKIN,

Superintendent Agricultural Extension,
University of Illinois.

The object of corn judging is to determine the corn of the highest quality either for feeding or market and which is consequently the most profitable to grow.

The study of these desirable characteristics is a comparative rather than an individual study and has led to the formulation of these general points in a so-called score card or standard scale of points. As the result of careful study this standard of perfection has been improved and carefully revised by the Illinois Corn Growers' association, giving the different points of an ear of corn and their proper degree of importance.

The use of the score card or standard of perfection has been adopted as the best method of comparing samples of corn and is invaluable as a guide to the judge or student of corn judging in keeping in mind a proper estimate of the proportional importance

The principal should make use of the local country papers in promoting the educational interests of the community.

An art exhibit at the school is an activity in which the whole community may be profited. There are several art supply houses which will send out to reliable guarantors splendid collections of reprints of famous paintings. These pictures may be exhibited in the school building, along with the handwork, drawing and other art work of the high school students. A small admission charge may be made and money enough raised to purchase a good picture for the school. Often several pictures will be sold to the patrons of the community, and the whole result of the exhibit will be of permanent educational value in raising art standards and the appreciation of good pictures.

Work for Rural Schools.

Prof. A. W. Nolan of the agricultural extension department of the University of Illinois was once the principal of a rural high school. This high school was somewhat different from a great many rural high schools for there was something doing all the time there. They had Arbor day celebrations, and farm product days; they formed country life library associations, library societies, and teachers' organizations. They had lecture courses and athletic meets and play festivals and farmers' picnics, and did all manner of agricultural extension work.

The things that they did can be done again and if your community lacks something there might be a suggestion for you in the booklet, "Community Work of the Rural High School," which Professor Nolan wrote and the extension department of the college of agriculture has just published. It is sent free.

anco and relative merits of a sample of corn.

The following is the score card of the Illinois Corn Growers' association as revised and adopted by that association January 25, 1911.

The form indicated is a convenient arrangement for judging and studying individual samples of corn and provides for (1) judging a sample, marking the score in the column headed "first score;" then cover this score over and do not refer to it; (2) re-score sample, marking the score in the column headed "second score." By comparing these scores a careful study may be made and a corrected and final score put down.

The score card can not be used in an absolutely mathematical sense. No set rules can be given; it is largely a matter of the exercise of good sound judgment and patient practice on the part of the scorer. Where the number of points to be cut is not fixed by rules for judging, such as circumference, length, etc., the cut made should be according to the degree of variance of each ear from value of the perfect ear fixed by standard.

Exhibitors may remove two kernels side by side from the same row at the middle of the ear for kernel examination.

CORN SCORE CARD.

Name of Scorer..... Date.....
Postoffice..... Exhibit No.....
Name of Variety.....
Length.....
Circumference.....
Proportion of Grain to Cob.....

Points.

	Perfect score.....	First score.....	Second score.....	Corrected score.....
1. Uniformity of exhibit.....	5	.....	.....	.....
2. Shape of ear.....	10	.....	.....	.....
3. Length of ear.....	10	.....	.....	.....
4. Circumference of ear.....	10	.....	.....	.....
5. Tips of ear.....	5	.....	.....	.....
6. Butts of ear.....	5	.....	.....	.....
7. Kernel uniformity.....	5	.....	.....	.....
8. Kernel shape.....	5	.....	.....	.....
9. Color in grain and cob.....	10	.....	.....	.....
10. Space between rows.....	5	.....	.....	.....
11. Space between kernels at cob.....	5	.....	.....	.....
12. Vitality or seed condition.....	10	.....	.....	.....
13. Trueiness to type.....	10	.....	.....	.....
14. Proportion of shelled corn to cob.....	10	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	100	.....	.....	.....

ALL ARE HAPPY HERE

City of Munich Is Loved by People for Itself Alone.

Even Americans Feel at Home and Are Not Stared at as Though They Were Curiosities—Noted Academy Here.

Munich.—In olden days when the people of Munich were starving an angel, disguised as a little child and dressed in the yellow and black garb of a monk, came down from heaven to help the people. Even to this day this little child, the Munchener Kinde, has been the symbol of the Munich people, and instills into them the true essence of peace and happiness. But it casts a magic hand over every stranger that enters its gates.

Munich has the faculty of spoiling all other places in the world for those who have once lived there. It is not beautiful like Vienna, nor gay like Paris, nor picturesque like Rothenberg, but it is just Munich, and is loved for itself alone.

The cold unsentimental northern Germans style Munich the "City of Beer and Art," but what does the stiff Berliner know about happiness, or a cold Hanoverian know about contentment, or a freezing Hamburger know about sentiment? Munich has been called the city of happiness.

Here you can live and be yourself and no one makes a comment. If you are a rank pessimist the Munchener will not try to reform you, or if you are a gay optimist the Munchener will not stare at you; even Americans are not picked out as curiosities in Munich.

Perhaps the wide streets and spacious buildings of Munich have something to do with the freedom of thought of its people. There is no cramped-up feeling here, that is so characteristic of most cities. Ludwigstrasse is one of the most imposing streets in the world. It runs from the village of Schwabing, a broad straight street, and lined with beautiful massive buildings, down into the center of town, and is terminated by a building that is a copy of the Loggia at France. In a way it is more beautiful than the original, for it is raised from the ground and looks more imposing. Every Sunday morning the city band plays here and the people gather along Ludwigstrasse to listen to the music.

Such happiness these people get from simple pleasures every afternoon. The same band plays in the Hofgarten and the park is packed with people who stop their work to feed their souls. Some parade back and



Old Rathaus in Munich.

forth, while others sit at the tables along the sides and sip ices and coffee.

But beneath all this apparent idleness and pleasure loving, Munich is a very busy place. It is the very heart of young artistic Germany, and the great revolutions that have taken place in newspaper and journalistic art have come direct from here, the home of the Jugend, the Simplicissimus and other weekly papers. These magazines have introduced impressionism to our English and American papers, but even still a Munchener artist can tell a story in one line, for which an Englishman must use ten.

The Munich academy is the second best in the world and has sent forth such men as William Chase, Frank Duveneck and Martin Selsner. If you ask a Munchener who was the most important man in the world, the answer is either the prince regent, and Franz von Stuck of Franze Stuck and the prince regent.

They love the kindly old prince, but their awe of Stuck is marvelous. His word is considered final in art, and his appreciation is shown not only sentimentally, but substantially as well, for he was presented with a beautiful home by the government and a nice pension besides. He is a tall, dark, handsome man. His wife is an American, and although very fond of his wife, he does not like to see too much American independence cropping out in his children. His little girl is a true little German frau-lein, while his boy takes all his traits from his mother's ancestors, and is said to be no favorite with his father.

Stuck is one of the teachers of the academy, but the best life class here is headed by an American from Milwaukee, Carl Marr. The Zugel animal class is one of the famous art classes of the world.

Babe Weighed 18 Pounds. Wilkesbarre, Pa.—The daughter of Mrs. Eugene A. Morrow furnished two surprises when she was born. The child weighed 18 pounds and was equipped with one lower tooth.

TO TUNNEL UNDER CHANNEL

Long-Delayed France-England Project Is Once More Being Put Forward.

A tunnel between England and France beneath the English channel was first proposed at the beginning of the nineteenth century by Mathieu, a French mining engineer, says the Argonaut. Fifty years later the scheme was financed, but it was not until 1867 that it seemed that the project would be actually attempted. At that time there were a dozen or more plans for rail communication between the two countries. The accepted scheme was that of a tunnel bored beneath the bed of the channel. The estimated cost of the undertaking was about \$50,000,000. Preliminary boring had been made, when the work was interrupted by the Franco-Prussian war. In 1874 the French and English governments resumed negotiations concerning the tunnel, leaving the matter in the hands of a joint commission. Failure on the part of the English company holding the contract for the work to receive sufficient funds resulted in the failure of the enterprise in 1880. Now the project is receiving more attention, a better feeling having been established between the people of the two countries.

HAIR CAME OUT IN BUNCHES

813 E. Second St., Muncie, Ind.—"My little girl had a bad breaking out on the scalp. It was little white lumps. The pimples would break out as large as a common pinhead all over her head. They would break and run yellow matter. She suffered nearly a year with itching and burning. It was sore and itched all the time. The matter that ran from her head was very thick. I did not comb her hair very often, her head was too sore to comb it, and when I did comb, it came out in bunches. Some nights her head itched so bad she could not sleep.

"I tried several different soaps and ointments, also patent medicine, but nothing could I get to stop it. I began using Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment this summer after I sent for the free samples. I used them and they did so much good I bought a cake of Cuticura Soap and some Cuticura Ointment. I washed her head with Cuticura Soap and rubbed the Cuticura Ointment in the scalp every two weeks. A week after I had washed her head three times you could not tell she ever had a breaking out on her head. Cuticura Soap and Ointment also made the hair grow beautifully." (Signed) Mrs. Emma Patterson, Dec. 22, 1911.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston." Adv.

Old Landmark Gone.

The Blaine schoolhouse in Mars Hill up on the hill, the one James G. Blaine honored years ago by giving a bell, which still hangs in the heltry, is no more. It has been converted into a storeroom, and moved to another site. A good many bright boys and girls, now old men and women, graduated from this historical building, and no doubt there is a feeling of sorrow as the old schoolhouse leaves the foundation it was built upon years and years ago.—Kennebec (Me.) Journal.

Every invalid woman is invited to consult our Staff of Physicians, Surgeons and Specialists, at the Invalid's Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., by letter or personally at my expense.—R. V. PIERCE, M. D.

I Invite Suffering Women

There is every reason why women should not trust their delicate constitutions in the hands of unskilled persons. It requires a thorough medical education to appreciate and understand the delicate female organism. There is every reason why she should write or personally consult an experienced specialist.

As a powerful, invigorating tonic, "Favorite Prescription" imparts strength to the whole system and to the organs distinctly feminine in particular. For "run-down," debilitated women of all occupations

DR. PIERCE'S Favorite Prescription

Is unequalled as a restorative tonic. As a soothing and strengthening nerve "Favorite Prescription" allays and subdues nervous excitability, irritability, nervous exhaustion, and other distressing symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic diseases of the feminine organs. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is devised and put up by a physician of vast experience in the treatment of women's maladies. Its ingredients have the indorsement of leading physicians in all schools of practice.

The "Favorite Prescription" has been sold by dealers in medicine in its liquid form for over 40 years. Now it can also be obtained of them in tablet form—or send 50 one-cent stamps to Dr. Pierce for trial box.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets invigorates the stomach, liver and bowels. One to three a dose. Easy to take as candy.

Send 31 one-cent stamps to pay cost of wrapping and mailing only on a free copy of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1008 pages, cloth-bound. Invalid's Hotel and Surgical Institute, R. V. Pierce, M. D., President, Buffalo, N. Y.

"It Helped Me So Much."

Mrs. F. W. Hayes, of Boston, Pa., says: "Your Favorite Prescription has done me a wonderful lot of good. Seven years ago when my first child was born I was left miserable. I doctored with two physicians without any relief. I then went to see one of the best doctors in Williamsport. He said I must have an operation at once and that I should quit work, but that was something I could not do. I then began taking your Favorite Prescription and it helped me so much. I always suffered until our last child when I got along nicely. I shall never go through it again without your medicine. Will close by wishing you much success in future."



PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG COMPANY, Quincy, Ill.

PISO'S REMEDY
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists.
FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

PARKER'S HAIR BALM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never fails to restore Gray Hair to its youthful color. Prevents hair falling out. 50c and \$1.00 at Druggists.

OLD SORES CURED
Allen's Ulceration Cures Chronic Ulcers, Bone Ulcers, Scrofulous Ulcers, Varicose Ulcers, Lymphatic Ulcers, Mercurotic Ulcers, White Swellings, Leg Sores, Fever Sores, etc. Sold by Druggists. J. P. Allen, Dept. A, St. Paul, Minn.

OF COURSE.



She—In painting I suppose you paint the country green and—
He (an artist and Bohemian)—The town red.

A CLERGYMAN'S TESTIMONY.

The Rev. Edmund Heslop of Wigan, Pa., suffered from Dropsy for a year. His limbs and feet were swollen and puffed. He had heart fluttering, was dizzy and exhausted at the least exertion. Hands and feet were cold and he had such a dragging sensation across the joints that it was difficult to move.



After using 5 boxes of Dodds Kidney Pills the swelling disappeared and he felt himself again. He says he has been benefited and blessed by the use of Dodds Kidney Pills. Several months later he wrote: I have not changed my faith in your remedy since the above statement was authorized. Correspond with Rev. E. Heslop about this wonderful remedy.

Dodds Kidney Pills, 50c. per box at your dealer or Dodds Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Write for Household Hints, also music of National Anthem (English and German words) and recipes for dainty dishes. All sent free. Adv.

Excess of Riches.

"He has nine tons of coal in his cellar."

"That's nothing. I've got only one in, but it's paid for."—Detroit Free Press.

YOU CAN CURE CATARRH

By using Cole's Carbolicaine. It is a most effective remedy. All druggists. 25 and 50c. Adv.

Lots of men tire themselves to death looking for an easy place.

Mamma Says It's Safe for Children
CONTAINS NO OPIATES



FOLEY'S HONEY and TAR
For Coughs and Colds.

FREE TO WOMEN—PISO'S TABLETS
are recommended as the best local remedy for women's ailments. Easy to use, prompt to relieve. Two weeks' treatment, and an article "Causes of Diseases in Women" mailed free. THE PISO COMPANY, BOX E, WARREN, PA.

Fortunes in popcorn crystals for hunters. Finest confection made. Send time for sample quick. The Crystal Mfg. Co., Harvey, Iowa

\$65 to \$200
A Month. Learn a new profession. Seven weeks. We have jobs for three hundred men before May 1st, 1913. INDIANA SCHOOL OF TRACTIONERING, 100 PINE LAKE AVE., LAPORTE, IND.

RURAL NEWS ITEMS

LAKE VILLA

F. M. Hamlin was in Chicago Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Nadr visited in Chicago last week.

Miss Olive Nelson was home for the Thanksgiving vacation.

The pupils enjoyed a vacation Friday following Thanksgiving.

E. Smith of Chicago spent Sunday with his friend, G. A. Mitchell.

N. G. Lentzner visited his parents at Menomonee Falls, Wis., last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood spent last week with their daughter at Ingleside.

The Royal Neighbors had a special meeting Friday afternoon and took in seven candidates.

I. M. Douglas and wife entertained their sons and families of Waukegan at dinner Thanksgiving day.

Miss Margaret Weber who is attending school in Cincinnati spent Thanksgiving at her home at Sand Lake.

Mrs. W. B. Smith of Waukegan spent a few days last week with her sister, Mrs. Lola Avery.

Mrs. Webster of Oak Park spent over Thanksgiving with her brother, H. Potter and family here.

A number of young people gathered at the home of Edgar Kerr Saturday evening for a party and a royal good time was enjoyed.

The young people of the church will give a social in the church basement on Friday evening, Dec. 6. A good time is assured all who attend. Refreshments served.

HICKORY

Mrs. D. B. Webb is visiting in Chicago.

Hickory school is enjoying a new stove.

Emmet King is attending school at Madison, Wis.

David Pullen was in Waukegan Monday on jury.

Spencer Wells visited Monday at A. T. Savage's.

Mrs. Barbara Nagle called on Hickory friends last week.

Miss Cora Edwards spent Thanksgiving week at home.

Miss Lois Smith visited at Union Grove the last of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Paulson entertained relatives from Waukegan over Thanksgiving.

Mrs. Austin Savage and daughter Irene visited over Thanksgiving at Hebron, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Taylor of Genoa Junction visited over Thanksgiving at the Pullen home.

Conscience, Inspires Aid.

A Yonkers clergyman, whose name was not made public, advertised for the owner of a man's watch lost and found in North Broadway three years ago. The minister said a recent convert of his church found the timepiece and his conscience was pricking him.

Setting Her Mind at Rest.

Winter Visitor (in Florida)—"I should love really to go sailing, but I look very dangerous. Do not people often get drowned in this bay?" Waterman—"No, indeed, mum. The sharks never lets anybody drown."—New York Weekly.



When We Put up Our Sign

inscribed "high-class sanitary plumbing" it meant exactly what it said. Nickel pipes, marble basin, or porcelain tubs do not of themselves make sanitary plumbing. It is how they are put in that makes for health and comfort. Have us do your plumbing and it will be the real sanitary kind, not a mere trade name for ordinary work.

The Antioch Garage
W. E. VOLKMAN, Prop.

MILLBURN

E. A. Cannon is visiting relatives in Nebraska.

Earl White of Madison, spent Sunday with his parents here.

Miss Maude Cleveland spent the past week with her parents.

Earl Griffin of Waukegan spent several days with his brother Paul.

Mrs. Guy Hughes and Mrs. Ernest White spent last week in Kenosha.

A. H. Stewart returned home Saturday having spent a week with relatives in Chicago.

Leon Strang returned to Urbana on Sunday after spending a week with the home folks.

Mr. and Mrs. John Bonner left Saturday to attend the funeral of Mrs. Bonner's nephew, Roy Dodge at Peoria.

Richard Thain, an uncle of Mrs. S. J. Levooy and J. A. Thain died at his home in Oak Park, Nov. 27. Mr. Thain is well known here.

SALEM

The play given at the opera house on Friday night drew a large crowd.

Miss Pearl Sanborn of Kenosha visited last week with Mr. and Mrs. Mutter.

Miss Brogan returned home Sunday after a visit with friends in Waterford.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Benson of Kenosha spent Thanksgiving with their parents.

Word was received here Monday of the sudden death of Seamor Smith in the West.

Mr. and Mrs. Scheloske entertained Mr. and Mrs. Bailey of Milwaukee over Thanksgiving.

Mrs. Walker left Saturday for Los Angeles, Mrs. C. Burgess went as far as Chicago with her and returned home on Sunday.

Possibly the Reason.

"The trouble is that my boss has favorites. You can't deny it." "I won't deny it. But have you noticed that his favorites do all the hard work about the place?"—Louisville Courier Journal.



A CONTENTED EQUINE

is a well fed, well housed and comfortably clad horse. Clothing for horses? Certainly—some of the nicest horse blankets you ever laid your eyes on right here. Make your horse "nose your sleeve in gratitude by laying in a supply. Lav robes, etc., for your own comfort.

H. J. BROGAN
The Harness Man

EVIDENTLY HIS FIRST CASE

Young Attorney Considerably "Rattled," and the Court Indulged in a Little Laughter.

Several prominent attorneys were discussing the peculiar and rather humorous questions put to witnesses by young attorneys entering upon their legal work, and one of the number vouched for the authenticity of this incident:

"I went up to the superior civil court one day to hear a young friend of mine try his first case. All his relatives and friends were there and the novice wore a most serious expression as he started to question a witness. He did nicely until he asked the man: 'Did you have a contract with the plaintiff?'"

"Yes," replied the witness.

"What kind of a contract was it?"

"An oral one," replied the witness.

"Will you please produce it?"

"The witness stood staid still staring at the attorney and then looked at the judge, inquiringly. There was a ripple of laughter throughout the courtroom, but still the young attorney did not 'catch on,' and looking toward the judge, remarked:

"Your honor, I ask you to give the witness until two o'clock to produce that contract."

"The court could not longer withhold and joined in the laughter. Then the young lawyer saw his mistake and with reddened face also had a good laugh."

INDIAN NAME FOR WHISKY

Called "Fire Water" Because of Their Method of Discovering if It Was Diluted.

When the Hudson's Bay Trading company began its trading among the Indians it was found that by selling the Indians liquor they could more easily be induced to trade their peltries.

The first whisky or intoxicant of inferior quality was distilled in England and brought to America in large barrels, but in transporting it overland it was found more convenient to divide it into small kegs.

The traders soon became aware of the fact that by diluting the whisky with water more furs could be obtained. This was practiced for some

time, but the Indians learned that good whisky poured on a fire would cause it to flame up, whereas had the whisky been diluted the fire would be quenched. It was by this simple experiment that the term "fire water" became a common word among Indians.

A chief who had experienced the bad effects of whisky among his people said it was most certainly distilled from the hearts of wildcats and the tongues of women from the effects it produced.—From Bonfort's Spirit and Wine Circular.

Fielding.

"What do you think of Fielding?" she asked young Mr. Ashby.

"Oh, it's important, of course, but it won't avail anything without good batting."

Did She Get the Place?

"Oh, yes, mum," said Kathleen, applying for a new situation, "I lived in me last place three weeks, mum, an' though I say it th't sholdn't I gey excellent satisfaction?"

"And why did you leave?" ventured the lady who was looking for a servant.

"Shure, I couldn't get along wid th' missus at all, she wor that ould an' cranky."

"But, maybe you'll find me old and cranky, too."

"Cranky ye may be, mum, for sweet faces like yours is sometimes deceivin', but ye're not ould—I c'n see that at a glance!"

Recreation for the Rich.

Let us give credit where it is due. You can not think that the devotion of surplus wealth to the acquisition of works of art deserves condemnation. On the contrary, it deserves praise and recognition—don't you think so? Keen business men require recreation. All brain workers want counter irritation. Pictures, books, old china and antiques generally furnish the necessary relaxation, hence the collection of them has become the fashion in the United States, a fashion so attractive that in the buying of them the American must hustle, as in his business, if he wants "to get there," and the almighty dollar talks.—London Opinion.

It Is All Made Plain.

"Gertrude says no man has ever kissed her."

"I have often wondered why she showed such a decided preference for mere boys."

Webb's Bargains

1 Gross Mittens 75c values
at - - - 45c

Sheep lined mittens
at - - - \$1.15

Boy's leather mittens
at - - - 20c

Men's and Boy's Caps

Sheep lined moccasin, four
buckle overshoes and
warm foot wear all
kinds and sizes

CHASE WEBB

BATTERSHALL'S BIG SPECIAL WINTER SALE

GROCERIES and DRY GOODS

Marvel Flour, per sack.....	\$1.25	3 lbs Figs Bars.....	.25
Marvel Flour, barrel lots.....	4.75	3 lbs Kingsfords starch.....	.25
21 lbs of granulated sugar with order.....	1.00	4 cans of sweet corn.....	.25
9 bars of Lenox soap.....	.25	Choice Patterns, Heavy Outing Fannel, yd.....	.08
7 bars of fancy soap.....	.25	60c wool dress goods yd.....	.48
Oriole corn flakes, pkg.....	.08	50c wool dress goods yd.....	.40
2 large cans of Armour's pork and beans.....	.25	7 Carmen hair nets.....	.25
4 Pkgs of Armour's Veribest Mince Meat.....	.25	Extra quality floor oil cloth yd.....	.15
Pound can of Price's baking powder.....	.39	Misses and children's outing night grows.....	.40
10 lb pail Karo syrup.....	.35	7 spools Thread-coarse numbers.....	.25
Grape Nuts.....	.12	Ruttrick patterns in stock.....	
Cream of Wheat.....	.12	Mennen's talcum powder.....	.15
4 lbs bulk laundry starch.....	.10	Haulum Oil.....	.05
3 Tall cans Lion Evaporated Milk.....	.25	Castoria.....	.25

BATTERSHALL'S GRAYSLAKE, ILLINOIS

CASTORIA

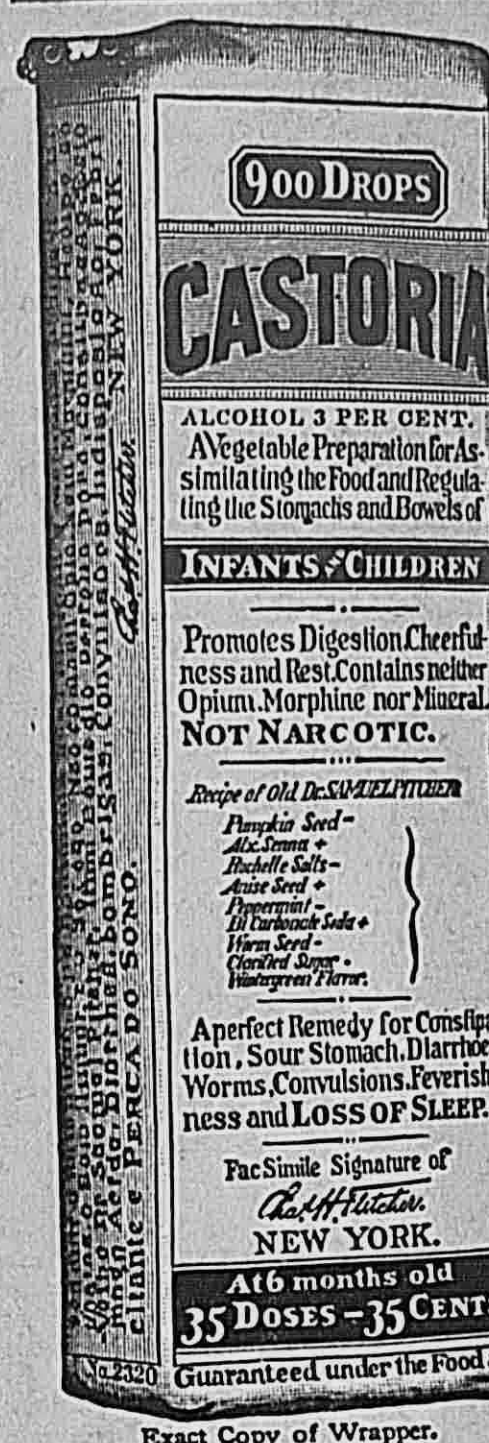
For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have
Always Bought

Bears the
Signature
of

In
Use
For Over
Thirty Years

CASTORIA



A Word to the Wise Take Care of Your Eyes

Good Work Right Done

The eye is the most precious thing we have and should be taken care of as such.

Headache, nervousness, dizziness, and nausea often laid to other causes but nine times out of ten they are caused by eyestrain.

I FIT GLASSES RIGHT

I am prepared to remedy any trouble caused by eyestrain and guarantee results.

Reading Glasses a Specialty

If in doubt come and see me, otherwise come anyhow.

Examination Free

Special attention paid to cross eyes of children

Otto Nerad, O. D.

Eye Sight Specialist and Optician

AT
WILLIAM KEULMAN'S

Jewelry Store

Every Second and Fourth Wednesday of the Month
ANTIOCH ILLINOIS

The Time To Act is Now

Any Other Business Can
Better

Afford to Wait

Write to Your

Michigan Mutual Life Agent

Today

JOHN HODGE

District Manager